THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 51—No. 11. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, March 17, 1869. Established 1818.

THE BEAVER ARGUS is published in the old Argus building on Wednesday in the old Argus building on Third street, Beaver, Pa., at $2 00 per year in advance.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to J. WEYAND, Beaver Pa.

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Architect, Mechanician and Engineer of Arts and Manufactures. Office and Residence, Rochester, Pa.

B. MULHEIM, dealer in Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Carpets, Toys, &c. Store on Bridge Street, Bridgewater, Pa. Dec. 18, 1868.—1y

G. L. Eberhart.
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Drs. Marquis & Cunningham,
Practicing Physicians, Rochester, Pa. Office two doors east of Ashley's Hotel. Prompt attention given to all calls.
apr26-6m

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Office in Beaver Station building. All work warranted. Prices moderate. Give us a call.
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apr7'69:1y.

Miscellaneous.

Industry Salt Company
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
TABLE & COARSE SALT,
INDUSTRY, BEAVER CO., PA.,
All salt put up in good order and warranted to give satisfaction.
All orders promptly attended to.
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sept16-tf.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Reinman, Meyran & Seidle,
No. 42 5th Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
This firm beg leave to inform their patrons and the public generally that they have just opened an immense stock of Goods, especially imported for the coming Holidays—comprising the richest and rarest designs in Fine Jewelry.
Pure Solid Silver Waiter Salvers in Groups and Statuettes, Diamonds, Pearls, Watches, Tea and Dinner Sets, Musical Boxes, French Clocks in Marble, Bronze and Alabaster Cases, Parian Ware in Groups and Statuettes, Silver Plated Ware in great variety, Faris Fancy Goods, Jewel Boxes, Gold and Silver Headed Canes, &c., &c.
Note.—Our connections with Eastern and Western manufactures and our frequent visits to their markets enable us to sell goods in our line, either wholesale or retail at lower prices than any house west of New York.
Dec26

We do not wish to inform you, reader, that Dr. Wonderful, or any other man, has discovered a remedy that cures Consumption, when the lungs are half consumed, in short, will cure all diseases whether of mind, body, or estate, make men live forever, and leave death to play for want of work—and is designed to make our sublunary sphere a blissful paradise to which Heaven itself shall be but a side show. You have heard enough of that kind of humbuggery, and we do not wonder that you have by this time become disgusted with it. But when we tell you that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will POSITIVELY CURE the worst cases of Catarrh, we only assert that which thousands can testify to. Try it and you will be convinced. We will pay $500 REWARD for a case of Catarrh that we cannot cure.
Sold by all Druggists Everywhere.
PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS. Sent by mail, post paid, for SIXTY CENTS. Four packages for $2, or 1 dozen for $5. Send a 3 cent stamp for Dr. Sage's pamphlet on Catarrh. Address the proprietor,
R. V. PIERCE, M.D.
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TRY THE
ALTA VELA PHOSPHATE.
IT IS COMPOSED PRINCIPALLY OF THE celebrated GUANO from
ALTA VELA.
Containing three per cent. of
AMMONIA!
An ample quantity to give activity (without injury) to the vegetation, and a large quantity of soluble
Bone Phosphate of Lime,
Together with POTASH and SODA, the essential elements of a
COMPLETE MANURE.
The high estimation in which it is held by many thousand farmers who are using it in preference to other kinds, is a sure guarantee of its value. Price $56 per ton. Send for a pamphlet. Address—The Alta Vela Guano Company, 57 Broadway, New York.

DR. W. H. Sutherland.
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Third Street, Beaver, Pa. (OVER THE LOAFE OFFICE.) Has just returned from Ohio, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession, with one of the best dentists in the country. All work executed in style and at prices defying competition.
sept29-tf

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No. 35, South Third Street, Philadelphia.
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OF THE NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
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The National Life Insurance Company is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a cash capital of $1,000,000, fully paid.
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Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where circulars and pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company may be had.
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No. 35 South Third St.
E. S. RUSSELL, Manager.

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DR. J. MURRAY, of Ridgeway, has an office at Rochester to see the genuine GOODYEAR'S HARD RUBBER; consequently he does not use the "Dry Rubber," or Soap-stone, as a base for teeth.
Gold and Silver Fillings put in of the best material, and all work warranted.
feb3,1869—1y

Miscellaneous.

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Car Factory Buildings,
New Brighton, Pa.
Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders & Summer Fronts,
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD IN THIS COUNTY.
LOOK AT THE PRICES!
FIRST PREM., COOK STOVE
RUBY.
No. 7, Ruby Parlor, Large Square Oven, $14.00
No. 8, Splendid Parlor, Large Square Oven, 16.00
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No. 1, Same Parlor, extra heavy, 18.00
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No. 00, Plain Red, Wide, .75
" 0, " " Narrow, .85
" 1, Fancy " " 1.00
" 2, " without Rod, 1.15
" 3, Plain Red, 1.25
" 4, Fancy, without Rod, 1.50
Brass & Sheet Iron Summer Pieces.
Plain Rounded, $2.25
" with Ornamental Centre, 2.50
All Work Warranted. Give us a Call.
TERMS, CASH.
MERRICK & CO.
aug14'68

EXTRAORDINARY.
GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION.
IN BEAVER,
could not be more astonishing than the fact that
SIMON SNITGER & CO.
Keep the best, largest and freshest stock of
GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, &c,
in Beaver county.
And although it takes one to make a Balloon rise, you will find, if you think their establishment is not large enough, you must go to make their Goods go. "To all, we would say, "walk in" and examine our stock! We have on hand the finest and best
TEAS,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
PURE SPICES,
Molasses, Syrups, Soaps,
also the best brands of
Tobacco & Cigars,
to be found in the place.
We make a specialty of
FLOUR & FEED,
buying and selling none but what we known to be the very best varieties in use. Our establishment enjoys a well-earned reputation in this particular, and we intend in the future as in the past to maintain it.
WE DEFY COMPETITION.
Don't mistake the place. We are still at the "Old Stand" west end of 3d St., Beaver, Pa. Come and see us.
Jan. 6, 1869.

CARPETS.
CARPETS!
M'CALLUM BROS.
51 Fifth Street,
PITTSBURGH, . . . PA.
Are now opening a very large stock of
Velvets,
Brussels,
Three Ply,
Two Ply
—AND—
COMMON CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
WINDOW SHDES,
RUGS, &c., &c.,
And every thing belonging to the
CARPET TRADE.
M'CALLUM BROS.
Dec9 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Coal, Coal.—The undersigned is prepared to deliver good burning COAL to all persons needing the article. Orders will receive prompt attention.
Dec. 2, 1868.
S. P. CUMMINS.

NOTICE.
NEW BAKERY
—IN—
J. C. WILSON'S OLD STAND,
Third St., Beaver, Pa.
JOS. M. REED.
Takes pleasure to inform his old friends that he is established in business at the above stand, where he will be glad to meet and accommodate them.
FRESH BREAD,
CAKES,
CRACKERS,
NUTS.
Confectionaries of all kinds.
NO. 1 FLOUR,
made from fall wheat, by the barrel, sack or at retail.
Jan. 6, 1869.

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Beaver and vicinity, that he has opened an office in Beaver, Pa., for the practice of Dentistry. He has had considerable experience in the profession, and flatters himself he is able to give general satisfaction in his business.
Office in the old "Gormly Hotel" building. Tried street, Beaver, Pa. All work warranted.
J. L. GORDON.
BEAVER, Pa., Aug. 19, 1868.

Miscellaneous.

The Howe Sewing Machines
ARE THE
OLDEST ESTABLISHED
OF ANY IN THE WORLD!
They being the first SEWING MACHINES ever made, and have been manufactured continually under the supervision of the original inventor,
Elias Howe, jr.,
Since their first introduction 1846. The last renowned upon these machines made within the last two years and their rapidly growing popularity attests the facility they have reached the very highest degree of perfection, as well as the unbounded confidence in the care of directors, which the other valuable properties of which the SINGARI BITTERS are composed, will cure
Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Cholic, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, in its first stage, Flatulency, Nervous Debility, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Acute & Chronic Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, Typhoid and Typhus Fever, Scrofula, Diseases of the Kidneys, Habitual Costiveness, &c. &c.
In the prevention and cure of the above diseases, it has never been known to fail, as thousands of our most prominent citizens throughout all parts of the country, will testify. Let the afflicted suffer disease, yesterday, hundreds of certificates of those who have been cured after their cases had been pronounced hopeless by our best physicians. Prepared by
F. Rahter & Co.,
No. 6 N. Front Street, Philadelphia.
Recommended by
Ex. Governor David R. Porter, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Robert J. Fisher, of "
Hon. Edward McPherson, "
Hon. Joel B. Danner, "
Hon. William McSherry, and others, "
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
feb3'69

DR. H. S. HIBBARD,
W. A. SMITH.
TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION
It is a positive fact that
DR. H. S. HIBBARD & CO.
H. R. Anderson's Old Store
BEAVER, PA., have
Drugs and Groceries,
Which they sell as cheap as can be bought in Pittsburgh. They have on hand and are daily receiving
PURE DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,
Patent Medicines of all kinds, Legal, Cap, Letter, and Note Paper, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Fancy and Domestic Soaps,
Pure Wines and Liquors,
for Medical purposes only.
Burning Oils, and other articles usually kept in first class Drug Stores.
The Doctor having had a practice of ten years, feels confident of his ability to give satisfaction in the prescription department, which is under his special charge. He charges nothing for advice and prescriptions.
Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at all Hours Day and Night.
We also have an assortment of
Sugar,
Coffee,
Tea,
Rice,
Canned Fruits,
Spices,
Flavoring Extracts, Jellies, Candies,
RAISINS, CHEESE, CRACKERS, &c.
Our goods have been bought low for cash, selected with great care, and will be sold at the very lowest prices. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.
H. S. HIBBARD & CO.
Jan. 6, 1869.

T. S. MORGAN,
SUCCESSOR TO
SHALLENBERGER BROS.
DEALER IN
Fine Family Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME
COUNTRY PRODUCE Taken in Exchange for Goods.
Goods Delivered Free of Charge to all the Village.
BEAVER, Pa., Aug. 19, 1868.

THE GREAT
Zingari Bitters.
A Safe Blood Purifyer,
A Splendid Tonic,
A Pleasant Beverage,
A CERTAIN CURE
AND
PREVENTIVE OF DISEASES.
The ZINGARI BITTERS are compounded from a prescription of the celebrated Egyptian Physician Dr. Canoreca who, after years of trial and experiment, discovered the Extract Mimosa or Gum, and remarkable vegetable production the earth, perhaps, has ever yielded—certainly the most effective in the cure of disease. It, in combination with the other valuable properties of which the ZINGARI BITTERS are composed, will cure

Miscellaneous.

J. C. HAMMOND,
—DEALER IN—
Flour, Feed, and Grain,
ROCHESTER, (ON THE HILL.)
Flour at prices to suit all, in regard to RICH and QUALITY. Mill Feed, of all Kinds.
CORN MEAL,
RYE FLOUR
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
CORN AND OATS,
constantly on hand. Also, a cheap and convenient
Wooden Pump,
the cheapest in use. A quantity of the celebrated Alta Vela
GUANO OR PHOSPHATE
on hand, which will be sold cheap, in order to introduce it.
I buy for CASH, and sell for the same. Cash buyers will find it to their advantage to call.
All Goods Delivered Free.
Jan 25-'69 J. C. HAMMOND.

G. W. Martin,
(SUCCESSOR TO R. A. WILSON.)
DEALER
Boots, Shoes
&
Rubbers,
At the old stand, in the
DIAMOND,
Rochester, Pa.
WHERE HE OFFERS
GREAT BARGAINS.
ALL WORK
Warranted.
G. W. MARTIN.

DRUGS! DRUGS!!
WM. BUECHLING,
In the Diamond,
ROCHESTER, Beaver Co. Pa.
Keeps constantly on hand, and his now, the largest assortment of Drugs, chemicals, &c. in Beaver county.
PURE DRUGS.
Patent Medicines of all kinds, Paints, Oils Dye-Stuffs, Perfumeries, Toilet and Fancy Articles,
TOBACCO AND CIGARS
by the box or in less quantities.
Physicians' Prescriptions
Compounded at all hours—day or night.
ALSO,
SOLE AGENT OF BEAVER COUNTY
Dr. Betzel's Patent
TRUSSES.
All other kinds of Trusses will be delivered in a short time, when called for.
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
Next Door to James A. Fortunes,
Dry Goods Store,
On the Diamond,
Rochester Penn'a.
Formerly Buechling & Brehm.
Feb 17:3m

ROHRER'S WILD CHERRY TONIC BITTERS.
ARE THE
BEST IN USE.
Use Rohrer's Tonic Bitters,
The very best in the Market.
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
No. 45 Wood streets,
Opposite St. Charles Hotel, also entrance No. 102 and 104 Third street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Wholesale Agents for the West.
For sale by JOHN MOORE, Beaver, Pa. jan6'69:1y.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned will sell his farm in Brighton township, Beaver county. The tract contains 50 acres more or less, about one-half cleared, the balance well timbered, and all tillable. The buildings are a good two-story frame house, 18 by 36 feet, a good frame barn, a frame stable with five stalls in it, a good two-story frame house and all other necessary out-buildings. On the premises is a good orchard, besides a abundance of other fruit trees scattered over the farm. The tract is well watered and a couple of never failing springs are near the house. Terms reasonable. Apply on the premises about four miles west of Beaver, to PETER RENNINGER.
feb17'69:3t.

SELECT MISCELLANY

From Harper's New Monthly.

UNCLE PETER'S MISTAKE.

A Story of Washington in War-Time.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

During the war, a great number of government horses condemned as diseased, or sometimes on account of slight wounds, which obstinately refused to heal, were taken out and shot. There was one particular point, a low-lying spot on the bank of the Anacostia, which was a perfect *Pluto de Grece*, a valley of death, for the poor creatures—an equine Golgotha.

One summer morning, at the hour appointed for these executions, a little newsboy, with a package of *The Daily Chronicle* under his arm, appeared on this tragical spot, drawn by a certain fearful attraction, and stood watching the executioners at their "dreadful trade," as horse after horse was led, limping or panting, up to his doom—to receive into brain the leaden sleeping potion that should end all his (hard)ess toil and mute, unpitied pain.

As the last looked on, drawn and as pitiful as he thought, himself, coming to a newsboy of his inches, while sickened now and then, by the massacre thought *might* be content with earning a horse, without sweating blood to the last, and kicking his driver in the saw led, or rather pulled, through a bright, long-tailed bay, with the extremely emaciated and "dead lame," had yet the remains of considerable beauty. Something moved the boy to intercede in the most earnest manner for the life of the animal.

"Now, see here," he said, "don't you go to shoot that horse; I'll take him off your hands. Say, won't you let me have him?"

"You! why what in the world will you do with him?" asked the chief executioner, laughing quite immoderately.

"I don't just know, but I guess father will let me keep him in our back yard, and I believe he'll get well, after a while, I do."

"Well, my little chap, I'll sell you for him, anyhow?"

"Give, why I ha'n't got anything to give, but these here [illegible] They're my whole stock in trade. I've only sold a couple of papers this morning. You can take 'em, and camp and sell 'em, or both of 'em, and they'll keep you in [illegible] a month."

"Well, my lad, hand over your papers, and take the horse; but I'll be sick of your bargain, you see, and get rid of him the best way you can. Don't bring him back here."

"Oh! don't you be afraid, I never backs out of a bargain, [illegible] up, we won't come to you. We'll fight shy of you, you bet!" replied the boy, delivering up his papers and taking his horse by the bridle, with a yard or two of knotted rope, away. The horse! "

breast swelled with the [illegible] session, as he contemplated the chase—noted all his points, and admiration beheld him cured, in good condition, in good condition, caparisoned, and he the [illegible] his compeers, the first [illegible] boy of his time, dispensing papers from his saddle bow! [illegible] was "jolly lame, and no [illegible] Very slowly and painfully [illegible] along, coming, now, to a hopeless halt, and refusing [illegible] thing more sharp [illegible] moral suasion to [illegible]

In fact, the morning was far [illegible] ed before Master Tom made his triumphal entry into the little back yard in which he intended to quarter his steed, until, in some happy conjunction of unlikely events, under a providence looking out especially for newsboys and broken down army horses, a stable could be provided.—But alas! he had left to much out of his calculations a certain fine old Irish gentleman, all of the olden time, who, on occasion, could be the most inexorable and "contrary" of sires; while he had counted too securely on the alliance and support of his maternal parent, who not only failed him now, but went boldly over to the enemy. In short, he was not only forbidden to keep the sorry brute on the premises, but commanded to take it away, and dispose of it, as speedily as possible.

Then the poor fellow, feeling very like the unfortunate man who drew the elephant in a raffle, embarrassed with his riches, set forth, leading his poor, limping, dejected prize, and looking out, right and left, for a purchaser. He made a considerable journey along the outskirts of the city, vainly crying up his just alive stock, his discharged charger. At last, he chanced upon an old friend—an honest, industrious colored man, somewhat past his prime—for he had been a "prime negro"—who now, rejoicing in freedom, lived with his own little family, on his own little place, and fortunately had at this time, just back of his house, a vacant cow shed, which might serve as a stable for the nonce. To him our newsboy obligingly offered his horse as an animal of good blood and fine points, though slightly out of condition, and a trifle lame.

"To *you*, Uncle Peter," he said, with the most amiable condescension, "I will sell him for only twenty dollars—the halter thrown in—and he'll pay for himself in a week, Uncle Peter, when he gets well of his rheumatiz—see if he don't!"

It was a tempting offer; but as it happened that a greenback of the modest denomination of two dollars was all the money then in the possession of Uncle Peter, and as he was shrewd enough not to appear overanxious to invest that sum in such dubious horse-flesh, he demurred, and all.

Exit newsboy, whistling "Dixie."

Uncle Peter, the new master of the long tailed bay, had fortunately some little veternary knowledge, having been brought up on a large Virginia plantation, and he entertained a lively hope that he could make something out of his forlorn purchase.

After sheltering, feeding, and watering the animal, whose big brown eyes regarded him in a sort of wistful wonder and gratitude, Uncle Peter put on his spectacles and made a careful examination of the lame leg, which, from the knee down, was much swollen and painfully sensitive. At last, he discovered, buried deep in the frog of the foot, a large splinter, the cause of all the trouble. This he succeeded in removing with a pair of pincers, to the immediate relief of the sufferer. He then sprinkled the wound with some soothing wash, and he repeated this operation once or twice a day for several weeks, patiently watching the slow subsiding of the swelling and the closing up of that ugly hole in the foot. Finally he was rewarded by seeing that once condemned, sick, and unsightly animal halting and hobbling no longer, but as sound and symmetrical in every limb as Bucephalus, or Chiron, the original Head-Centaur.

In the mean time, worthy Uncle Peter had invested all his spare earnings in forage for his *protege*, besides keeping the younger members of his family uncommonly busy in picking grass and clover from common and fence corners. Uncle Peter himself carefully watered and groomed him, and Aunt Polly disdained not to plait, now and then, his somewhat scant mane and tail, to give to them the fashionable fullness and crimp.

Never was horse better cared for and tended, and never did horse give better return for faithful care and tendance. He grew fat and sleek—he held up his head and became playful, even to sauciness.

At length, with the help of a kind friend or two, Uncle Peter became possessed of a harness and a small cart, and then brought forth his long concealed treasure, and put him to actual service. He exacted from him but light labor at first, establishing with him a sort of irregular local express business—being anxious not to have his spirit broken or his comeliness marred by rough usage or heavy demands on his strength.

That remarkable animal not only came out perfectly sound in wind and limb, but proved to be very fast—a trotter of no mean capacity.

Uncle Peter was a man of modest and serious deportment, *insignem pietate*; he desired not to be puffed up by his sudden prosperity and distinction; he endeavored still to bear himself in the old, humble, deprecating way, acquired in long years of servitude, and still becoming to an elderly Christian of his condition; but, in spite of himself, he would brace him self back, and hold his head high, whenever happening on one of the fashionable drives, with which the neighborhood abounds, he found himself overtaking or meeting one of those old-time equipages, and even light trotting wagons, whose proprietors looked utterly dumbfounded at the phenomenon. These triumphs were a trial to Uncle Peter's humility, but he kept a taut rein and a grave countenance, and bore that trial with Christian two-forty-tude.

In truth, I do not believe that a prouder or happier driver than Uncle Peter, at such times, ever held reins—never an ambitious young viscount, driving the mail-coach from London to Cambridge—not imperial Aurelian, on his triumphal chariot, with the spoils and queen of Palmyra in his train—not even the princely proprietor of the *Ledger*, driving Dexter, with a distinguished Doctor of Divinity, or a heroic President elect, at his side.

Occasionally, toward the end of a pleasure drive, when somewhat of the bay's fire and frolic had been taken out of him, Uncle Peter entrusted the ribbons to Aunt Polly; and surely not the fast Grecian matron or maid who was first permitted to drive a chariot in the Olympian games could have shown more pride and elation than beamed from her broad, bronzed countenance.

As to the younger members of this fortunate family—Peter the less, and Miss Lucinda—as to their pride and joy in the family turn-out—as to their gushing affection for that wonderful family horse—I find the subject too much for me. I must be allowed to leave it to the imagination of my readers.

All this time, there were plainly visible on the right flank of this precious horse certain letters, in which Uncle Peter took a sort of complacent pride, a sense of distinction, of nationalization and security. Alas! he should rather have seen in them a warning, like to "the handwriting on the wall," for by them, his pride, his treasure, his helper, and his well-beloved friend—rescued from death, built up from a skeleton—was scaled as *equorum* to the United States.

At last, the bolt fell. Driving about one Saturday afternoon on his express business, which was prospering, and finding himself growing into a formidable rivalship with Adams & Co., [illegible] was arrested, in mid career, by one of Peter's [illegible] detectives, who, pointing to that fatal brand, took immediate possession of the horse—walking him out of the shafts, stripping the harness from him, and leading him away, before Uncle Peter could quite realize the calamity that had befallen him. Yet he followed the officer, earnestly and piteously protesting, till he was driven back by oaths and threats; then he dragged his cart homeward, and told his story—the old, old story of wrong and injustice. Let us drop a veil over the sorrow of that household.

Uncle Peter had several white friends—gentlemen of position, who generously interested themselves in his cause—but it was long before they could even obtain a hearing for their humble client, and when his simple story had been told and substantiated, they were informed that there was no redress—the horse clearly bore the brand of the United States, and even though it had been raised from the dead, to the United States it belonged, and could not be given up. Confiscation by the military police was the bourne whence no property returned; and the bay, now a valuable animal, was found to be so tethered with red tape, that there was no getting him out of the government enclosure.—So that was the end of the case of Uncle Peter vs. Uncle Sam, unless, indeed, a claim be yet brought before Congress.

From the day of his bereavement, our poor old friend has never beheld his horse. On an instant it vanished forever from his sight, swallowed by the quicksands of confiscation, like the steed of Ravenswood, "stabled in the Kelpie's flow."

I don't know how many military or legal readers, if such I have, may regard this transaction, but I look upon it as a grievous injustice to Uncle Peter, and a very small, mean piece of business altogether. I desire not to be self-righteous, but I feel very sure I wouldn't go for to do such a thing if I were the United States.

TO CANADA AND BACK.

Montreal and Quebec—Montmorenci and the Natural Steps. Cheat River Valley. Pittsburgh. Novelities in Art, &c.

[Correspondence of the Gazette.]

In the dim light of a misty moon first revealed the clustered roofs of Montreal and lighted the broad bosom of the great St. Lawrence. The extent and massive appearance of the public buildings of Montreal strike a stranger with surprise. They will compare well with those of New York; besides being more solid and substantial. A group, principally of Americans, is always ready to make the passage of the Rapids of Lachine, after which the little steamer passes under the famous Victoria bridge, giving a fine view of Montreal and the towers of Notre Dame. Near the bridge, a stone raised by the workmen marks the spot where six thousand five hundred unfortunate emigrants, who died of the fever are buried. A walk through a part of the stupendous bridge will well repay itself. The St. Lawrence, here spanned by it, is nearly *two English miles wide*, each of the twenty-four piers being capable of resisting *eighty thousand tons pressure*. Two hundred and fifty thousand tons of stone and seven thousand five hundred tons of iron were used in its construction. Even after you have walked some distance within, the light which reveals the entrance on the opposite shore is faint indeed.

Mount Royal Cemetery on the "mountain drive," is much visited by strangers, while from the Molson vaults, a good view may be had of the Ottowa river. The number and splenor of the churches are worthy of note; one grows weary enumerating these and other public buildings. Some idea of their number, at least, will be gained from the fact that a series of *Montreal* views, taken by an enterprising New Yorker, named Parks, already number ninety, and none of these are insignificant. But the chief object of interest in Canada is Quebec, which is one of the most curious specimens of an ancient fortified place, to be met with, and no stranger should leave its gates without having seen the Falls of Montmorenci and the Natural Steps. The former is like a great snowy veil suspended in air; the latter two miles above the Falls, are a series of limestone rock, each about a foot in thickness, forming the river bank, and for about half a mile, receding one above the other to the height of twenty feet. To stand on the brink of these and look down at the narrow pent waters below, overmore dashing themselves against opposing walls, in which the action of the water has worn regular basins, or small caves, is well worthy of our walk through the fields. It reminds one not a little of Trenton, and its chamber of the Rocky heart. Niagara seems only appropriately set forth by the word sublime, but Montmorenci is exceedingly beautiful. Returning there is much of quaint interest in the little town of Beauport, with its characteristic groups of French peasants, original houses and costumes. The citadel, the almost impregnable natural position and fortifications are the reasons those we return to the 'States,' crossing the beautiful Champlain and taking passage on the fine steamer 'Drew' on the Hudson, *en route* for the mountains of West Virginia. Beyond Ellicotts City, the scene of the disastrous flood, we catch at Mount Airy the first glimpse of the Blue Ridge, nestling among the hills of which

"The clustered spires of Frederick stand,
Green walled by the hills of Maryland."

We doubt if any other railroad route can equal the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Altoona one is grandeur and variety. While the massive viaducts and tunnels of the one are full of interest, Jefferson pronounced it well worth crossing the ocean to see Harper's Ferry, from the lofty summit of which the Potomac and Shenandoah are seen to unite, and mountain peaks appear as plains. We may explore the Valley of the Shenandoah, with its revolutionary and historic associations, or journey on to Altamont, twenty-seven hundred feet above Baltimore, and the crowded summer resorts of Oakland, Cranberry Summit, Bowlesburg, and Valley Falls. Of late Cheat River Valley has become a general rendezvous for artists in search of summer studies; whilst romantic interest will draw tourists from a distance to Kanawha; and the fame of medicinal virtues invalids to Berkely Springs. For the present we pass by these attractions and reach Pittsburgh, associated with pleasant memories some two years ago.

There is much to see in manufactories, mills, public buildings and studios. In the latter, the "smoky city" has pre-eminence, and an *high* degree of excellence. One of the originalists of art is the gallery of Mr. Glogger, a distinguished foreign portrait painter, who departs, however, from the usual custom of long sittings.

A stranger passing through, who has only an hour to spare, has a faithful negative taken, a memorandum of characteristic peculiarities, expression and features is made, and the study or subject goes on his way.—Not so, however, his image on the mind of the artist. It is there; not the changing expression which flits over the face at varied sittings, but the one portrayal, which is often far more natural and self-possessed. A student of human nature will be interested in the foreground him—the statesman, the scholar, the soldier, the divine, the politician, the actress, and the innocence of childhood, are here represented.

Mr. Alfred Wall, whose landscapes have been so deservedly admired, has given up his profession, though we predict his ultimate return. He is too true an artist to be wholly absorbed in other pursuits. Mr. McClurg is at work on a new style of portraits which we have not seen elsewhere, executed by means of the *graphite* pencil, somewhat after the style of crayon, but with the appearance of an exceedingly fine steel engraving. These are more readily taken and much less expensive than in oil. That from Emanuel Leutze, executed from a card photograph, is exceedingly fine, and the face of the painter is full of sympathy as he speaks of his brother artist and intimate friend.

Mrs. B.

Valedictory of Speaker Colfax.

In tendering his resignation as Speaker of the House to-day (March 3d,) Mr. Colfax spoke as follows:

Gentlemen: The opening of the legislative day, at the close of which I must enter another sphere of duty, requires me to tender to you this resignation of the office, which by your kindness and confidence I have held, to take effect on the election of a Speaker for the brief remainder of this session. The parting amongst friends about to separate is always a regretful one, but the farewell which takes me from this hall, in which so many years have been spent, excites in me emotions which it would be useless to attempt to conceal. The fourteen years during which I have been an associate with the Representatives of the people here have been full of eventful legislation, of exciting issues, and of grave decisions, vitally affecting the entire Republic. All these, with the accompanying scenes which so often reproduced in this arena of debate the warmth of feeling of our antagonizing constituencies, have passed into the domain of history, and I but refer to them to express the joy which apparently is shared by the most of our countrymen, that the storm cloud of war, which had so long darkened our national horizon, has at last passed, and that by the decree of our [illegible] more powerful than Presidents, Congresses or Armies, Liberty was proclaimed throughout the land, to all the indabitants thereof.

But I cannot leave you without one word of rejoicing over the present condition of our Republic amongst the nations of the earth. With our military power and almost illimitable resources, exemplified by the war that developed them, with our rapidly augmenting population, and the welcome at our gates of the oppressed of all other climes, with our vast and increasing agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing and mining capacities, with our vantage on the two great oceans of the globe, and our almost completed Pacific Railroad uniting those opposite shores and becoming the highway of the United States, America commands that respect among the powers of the world which ensures the maintainance of all its citizens from oppression or injustice abroad. Nor is this all! The triumphant progress of free institutions here has had its potential influence beyond the sea. The right of the people to govern, based on the sacred principle of our own revolution, that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, is everywhere advancing, not with slow and measured steps, but with a rapidity that within a few years has been so signally illustrated in Great Britain, Spain, Italy, Prussia, Hungary and other lands. May we not hope that by the moral but powerful force of our example fetters shall be broken, and some day everywhere be no more slaves nor masters, but all men be free. Then, indeed, will the full light of a misty moon first [illegible] when slavery and tyranny should no more be known throughout the world from the rivers to the ends of the earth. I cannot claim that in the share I have had in the delebrations and legislation of this House, as a member and an officer, I have always done what was wisest in action and in word, for none of us are infallible.—But that I have striven to perform faithfully every duty, and that, devoted, as all know, to principles that I have deemed correct, the honor and glory of our country have always been paramount above mere party ties, I can conscientiously assert, and that I have sought to mitigate rather than to intensify the asperities which the collision of opposing parties so often provoked, must be left to my fellow members to verify. In the responsible duties of the last six years I have endeavored to administer the rules you have enacted for your guidance both in letter and in spirit with impartially uninfluenced by political antagonism, and I may be pardoned for the expression of gratification, that while no decision has been reversed, there have been appeals sometimes taken as they are by a minority, as a protest against the power under the rules of a majority, which have ever been decided by a strictly party vote. If in the quickness with which, sometimes, I answered your [illegible] on parliamentary points, and in the performance of his duty to protect all members in their rights, to advance the progress of business, and to preserve order, any word has fallen from my lips that has justly wounded any one, I desire to withdraw it unreservedly. I leave this room with no feeling of unkindness to any member with whom I have been associated in all the years of the past, having earnestly tried to practice that lesson of life which commands us to write our enmities on the sand, but to engrave our friendship on the granite. But the task word cannot longer be delayed. I bid farewell to the faithful and confiding constituency whose affectionate regard has sustained and encompassed me through all the many years of my public life. Farewell to the Hall, which in its excitement and restless activity so often seemed to represent the throbbings and the intense feelings of the national heart, and finally, fellow members and friends, with sincere gratitude for the generous support you have given me in the difficult and complex duties of the Chair, and with the warmest wishes for your health, happiness and prosperity, one and all, I bid you farewell.

THE CABINET.

The gentlemen selected by President Grant as chiefs of the Departments, are each of eminent personal respectability. Each has attained marked success in the sphere in which he is elected to move. Mr. Washburne is the only one among them who has had considerable political experience. He has been in the House of Representatives longer than any member now sitting there, and has not only succeeded in retaining the confidence of his constituents, but has earned a high reputation throughout the country. Mr. Cox served with distinction in the army, and was afterwards made Governor of Ohio, which place he held for only one term. Mr Cresswell, in addition to some State experience, was in the United States Senate for two or three years, to fill out the term for which Mr. Hicks was chosen. Mr. Schofield belongs to the regular army, and has administered the affairs of the War Office with decided ability for some months past. The common expectation is that he will return to his place in the army in the course of a few weeks; but this may not be. Mr. Stewart has achieved wonderful success as a merchant, in which capacity he has evinced an order of ability unsurpassed in this country, or any other. The success with which he has conducted his own finances gives assurance of his competency to manage the income and disbursements of the government. Mr. Borie made a large fortune, and much personal reputation, as a merchant of Philadelphia; and then retired from active business. Mr. Hoar is a jurist of considerable distinction in Massachusetts.

However worthy each of these gentlemen may be personally, or however able to direct the affairs of the respective Departments over which they have been called to preside, it may be safely inferred that on the whole, the Cabinet is not adapted to meet the tastes and wishes of that class known as politicians. Perhaps it will on that account give the greater satisfaction to the masses of the people.

Comparatively few Republicans even of the entire mass have any other favor to ask of the President and his constitutional advisers, than an upright, firm and energetic administration of the government in accordance with the laws, and for the highest good of the whole people.

At the recent election the Republican principles were broadly proclaimed and admirably enforced. Those principles were endorsed at the ballot-box, and Republicans confidently expect that they will be carried out by their chosen agents in the high places of the Government. Beyond this, on all questions relating to the distribution of patronage and the like, they are measurably, if not altogether indifferent. In the Cabinet appointments, they will see nothing to impair their confidence in the man their suffrages elevated to the Presidency, but much to confirm it.—*Pitts. Gazette.*

GRANT AND WASHBURNE.

Captain (now President) Grant had resided at Galena several years before Mr. Washburne knew him. Washburne, then the leading man of his Congressional District, carrying it, as the phrase goes, "in his breeches pocket," owned and resided in one city, while Grant was [illegible] father's leather store, and occupied a little two story cottage on the top of a bluff, requiring him to climb a stairs some 200 feet every time he went home. At the first war meeting held in Galena, to muster volunteers Washburne offered resolutions and engineered the meeting, and Rawlins made a speech. Capt. Grant was present but seems to have been too inconspicuous to be called on to take part. At the second meeting, however, Capt. Grant was nominated for Chairman. The first company raised, however, elected one Chetlain captain, and Jesse Grant's partner, Collins, a Peace Democrat, said to Washburne, "A pretty set of fellows you soldiers are to elect Chetlain for captain!"

"Why not?"

The Beaver Argus.

J. WETAND, Editor and Proprietor.

Beaver, Penna., March 17, 1869.

FOR GOVERNOR, 1869.

JOHN W. GEARY.

SEVERAL inches of snow fell in this section of country on Sunday night, last.

THE New York Legislature on the 10th inst., endorsed the original Tenure of Office act, and commended General Grant.

SIX companies of the U. S. Sixth Infantry, Col. Williams, lately on duty in South Carolina, are now *en route* for Fort Arbuckle.

SILAS H. Young, the murderer, made a bogus confession on Tuesday last, and hung himself on Wednesday in the jail at Indianapolis.

IT is stated that the pardon of Martin, a defaulting bank cashier of Boston, was returned to Washington city without having been served. The case will, most likely be determined in court.

THE Woman's Suffrage Convention, at Springfield, Mass., closed on Wednesday evening last. The principal speakers were, C. C. Burleigh, S. S. Foster, Lucy Stone and H. B. Blackwell. Petitions to Congress and to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, were numerously signed

IT is asserted the delay of mails on the Union Pacific Railroad was occasioned not so much by snows as by the desire of the company to use all available means to grade and lay the track near Salt Lake. The management of the company is being severely, but justly criticised by the press.

AT St. Louis, in a liquor saloon, on Tuesday, Patsy Curtin and James Haggerty got into a quarrel, drew knives and cut each other fearfully. Curtin's windpipe was nearly cut in two, and Haggerty received two cuts in the head, one of them severing the temporal artery. Curtin's condition is considered critical.

LATE advices from Arizona state that a body of Indians attacked the stage between La Paz and Wickerburg, February 20th, and wounded the driver and one passenger. The lives of the passengers were saved by the horses taking fright and running away. Just before attacking the stage the same band of Indians broke into the powder magazine at William's Fork, and carried off twelve kegs of powder.

ON Friday afternoon last, as some men were cutting a road through a snowdrift near Peacham corners, Vt., they came upon the frozen body of Mrs. Emmons, aged sixty years, her daughter and her grandson. The old lady had fallen overcome with the cold and snow, half a mile from a farm house, through the window of which the light of a lamp was shining all the night, while the daughter had approached a little nearer, and the boy was within two rods of the window. He had evidently dragged himself some distance on his hands and knees.

THE Democratic members of the Indiana Legislature having resigned (leaving that body without a quorum) for the purpose of preventing the ratification of the Suffrage Amendment, Governor Baker has issued a proclamation for a special election in the Senatorial and Representative districts where vacancies have occurred, to be held on 23d inst. A special session will be held early in April, when it is to be hoped the game of the revolutionary Democracy will be beaten by the adoption of the amendment, in spite of all the efforts and agencies which the conspirators may have in their power to wield against it.

THE trial of young Grant, at Richmond, Virginia, last week, for the murder of H. Rives Pollard, resulted in his acquittal. Pollard, it will be remembered, was the conductor of one of the Richmond newspapers, and in one of its issues had made some invidious remarks about Grant's sister. Grant afterwards stationed himself in a building opposite to Pollard's office, and while that gentleman was in the act of going into it fired upon and killed him almost instantly. The jury that tried the cause was out but a short time, and rendered a verdict of "not guilty." Killing editors in Richmond does not, from this verdict, appear to be looked upon as a very grave offence.

Congressional Caucus.

The Republican Senators held a caucus on Wednesday afternoon last, to decide upon what business they would legislate upon this Spring. A sub-committee having reported for its restriction, Southern Senators insisted that their section of country should not be ignored in the matter of legislation. Among other matters requiring immediate attention, were the bills introduced by Mr. Sumner to prevent the intimidation of voters, and the bill recently introduced by Mr. Abbott for the settlement of claims of loyal citizens. It is substantially the same bill as that introduced by him last [illegible] ment of a commission for that purpose. The Southern Senators urged that Congress should not only protect loyal people, but encourage them in the recovery of their former property.

The caucus agreed to consider the following measures at this session:

Bill to strengthen the public credit, which failed to receive President Johnson's signature; the reorganization of the navy; the Georgia case, involving the admission of Senators; Tenure of Office bill; the redistribution of national currency, giving $20,000,000 to the South and West; the re-organization of the Judiciary, providing for the appointment of additional Associate Justices; the bill for the removal of political disabilities, and the bill for the enforcement of the XIVth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

A motion which was made to omit Georgia from the list, that is not to consider the political condition of that State during the present session, received only seven votes. It is believed these questions will occupy near a month. The Senate will remain in Executive session a short time after the final adjournment of the House, to confirm appointments and act on treaties.

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.

The President has given notice that all applications for office must be made to the proper departments having supervision of the appointments to be filled; holding the heads of the respective bureaus responsible for the proper distribution of patronage.—They are to make out a list of the names of applicants, the office applied for, by whom recommended, &c., indicating their own preference, and submit the same to the President, who will, thereupon, make appointments. He declares explicitly that so long as the civil tenure act is in force he shall execute it; and, consequently, will remove no one from office except for cause; and that political opinions are not a cause for removal. The justice of this is acknowledged by Senators with whom he has conversed upon the subject.—It also accords with his declaration in his Inaugural address, that "he should faithfully execute all laws passed by Congress," good or otherwise. This law will, undoubtedly, be repealed or modified, as indicated on the Republican caucus slate of business laid out for action at this session.

Gen. Grant has also declared that many removals from office would and ought to be made for political reasons, prominent among which are those held by incumbents who are *quasi* repudiators of the public debt, in advocating the doctrine that one class of our national bonds should be paid in greenbacks. There seems, declaration, when taken in connection with the former, to be an irreconcilable antagonism; but, we apprehend the latter is to be understood as referring to what would and ought to be done, were the Tenure of Office bill repealed or modified. And we understand this from the fact that the declaration was made in the same conversation relative to the execution of that act.

THE Cabinet difficulty, at Washington, ended on last Thursday. After Mr. Stewart's ineligibility to control the Treasury keys was discovered, a recast of the President's Constitutional advisers became necessary. Stewart was the first to tender his resignation. Washburne then made known his desire to be relieved of the State department, and Schofield intimated his wish to be returned to the army as soon as the President could relieve him from the War office.—Gen. Grant accepted the resignations of the three respectively, and on last Thursday sent to the Senate, for confirmation, the names of Hamilton Fish, of New York, for Secretary of State; Gov. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, as Secretary of the Treasury; and Gen. J. A. Rawlins, of the Regular Army, for Secretary of War.—These nominations are all excellent ones, and appear to be satisfactory to the people generally. The new Cabinet, therefore, is as follows:

Secretary of State—Hamilton Fish, of New York.

Secretary of the Treasury—Geo. S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of War—J. A. Rawlins of Illinois.

Secretary of the Navy—Adolph Borie, Pennsylvania.

Secretary of the Interior—Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio.

Attorney General—E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts.

Postmaster General—J. A. J. Cresswell, of Maryland.

In speaking of the new appointments the Pittsburgh *Gazette* says

"It is more than twenty years since Governor Boutwell came prominently into public life in Massachusetts. He was speedily chosen Governor of that State, and served one term.—Soon after he was elected to Congress from the Salem, now VIIth district, and has since been regularly re-elected its Representative. In his own State and in Congress he has ever been known and honored for his natural abilities, his scholarly and political attainments, his wide and profitable experience, his exhaustive familiarity with every leading interest of the State and nation, and his advanced Radical ideas. He believes in Liberty and Equality, and he honors American industry. The Union has had no more devoted and serviceable advocate in Congress, and the best interests of all the American people no more consistent and effective champion. Withal, he has maintained his personal character without spot. Especially familiar with financial and other kindred questions of permanent national interest, he has long since been selected by the national voice as among the most capable of our public men for the Treasury portfolio. And this has been given to him as soon as the President found himself relieved from embarrassment by the retirement of a previous appointee.

The New Secretary of State has been a Governor of New York and, for one term, a Senator from that State. He is a gentleman of scholarly attainments, large wealth, respectable abilities and a decided Republican, although never known as an ultra Radical. His appointment is acceptable to the entire party, and will be creditably maintained by his official career.

Secretary Rawlins, in the War Office, will display the ability which his friends already appreciate and which the country will speedily admit. It is said that his health is not robust, and it is possible that he may have material aid in his duties from Gen. Sherman.

THE newspaper correspondents from Washington forward the information that a caucus of the Republican delegation in both Houses of that city last week, at which it was agreed that the members of the House should control the appointments in their own districts, and that the Senators should control those in Democratic districts and the general offices of the State. This arrangement was perfectly satisfactory to all the members of the House and the Senators, both of whom were present. The agreement was immediately made known to the President, who said that outside of a few appointments which he would insist upon in this State, he would consult with the members and Senators, and would be glad to have their co-operation.—Immediately after this interview with Grant, Senator Cameron requested the President to sign Mr. Mark's commission, as Collector of the port of Philadelphia, which he did. Mr. M. was appointed by Mr. Johnson, and was confirmed on the last night of the Fortieth Congress.

SOUTH CAROLINA has ratified the XVth Amendment, making ten States now on the list of approval.—It is thought Georgia will fall into line soon; her Democratic members being willing to accept the situation inasmuch as the "Yankees are to sail in the same boat."

The New Secretary's Views.

We printed a few days since an extract from Mr. Boutwell's speech in the State Convention last fall, in which he stated his views on financial questions. His remarks at the District Convention, upon accepting his nomination for Congress, were even more explicit, and will be recalled with interest, as closely in accord with the views set forth in the President's inaugural:

"The Republican party, Mr. Boutwell said, were substantially unanimous in favor of paying the bonds in coin, and if they could not pay the bonds now, they were determined to make the greenbacks as good as coin; and when that result was accomplished, the question whether the bonds should be paid in coin or paper would lose its importance. The first duty, therefore, was to make the greenbacks as good as coin. As far as he had any voice in the direction of public affairs, he intended to act in that direction. As to the payment of the bonds, he would not consent to equivocation, shuffling, or shaving of any sort.—He should consider it the greatest of national calamities not to fulfil the contract in its exact spirit."

THE Democratic newspaper press are bold in their denunciations of Gen. Grant, because of the assignment of Gen. Hancock to the Military Department of Dakota. They allege it was done in a spirit of petty revenge, and jealousy of his military fame.—Gen. Grant is far above entertaining—or permitting if entertained—any such trifling considerations to influence his judgment in the proper distribution of the military forces of the private considerations governed his action in pressing on to victory; so, in peace, he will dispose his troops to the best advantage of the country, independent of personal influence or pique. Notwithstanding the conduct of Gen. Hancock, after the Tammany Convention, on meeting Gen. Grant in Washington, and being saluted by him courteously, passed him by, without recognition—that is, "cut" his acquaintance—for which, had he been on duty, he could have been courtmartialed. The Department of Dakota, embraces Dakota, Minnesota and Montana, with headquarters at St. Paul—one of the most pleasant summer resorts on the American Continent. We think public sympathy for Hancock, in this regard, is a wasteful expenditure of that sentiment, and uncalled for in the premises.

THE first general order of the new Secretary of the Navy removes the sentence passed by Secretary Wells upon Capt. N. Collins for neglect of duty in the loss of the gunboat Sacramento off the coast of Japan, a long time ago. The sentence of Geo. M. Bache, of the U. S. Navy, suspending him from duty and pay for one year, and to be publically reprimanded, has been revoked, and his back pay restored.

President Grant Means Work.—Important Military Orders.

The Ku Klux Democracy who have disturbed the peace of the Southern people during Johnson's administration will soon be put down. The President has caused the following important orders to be issued:

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 10.

Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, March 5, 1869.—The President of the United States directs that the following orders be carried into execution as soon as practicable:

First—The Department of the South will be commanded by Brigadier and Brevet Major General A. H. Terry.

Second—Major General George G. Meade is assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Atlantic, and will transfer his headquarters to Philadelphia, Pa. He will turn over his present command temporarily to Brevet Major General T. H. Ruger, Colonel Thirty-fifth Infantry, who is assigned to duty according to his brevet rank of Major General while in the exercise of this command.

Third—Major General P. H. Sheridan is assigned to the command of the Department of Louisiana, and will turn over the command of the Department of the Missouri temporarily to the next senior officer.

Fourth—Major General W. S. Hancock is assigned to the command of the Department of Dacotah.

Fifth—Brigadier and Brevet Major General E. R. S. Canby is assigned to the First Military District, and will proceed to his post as soon as relieved by Brevet Major General Reynolds.

Sixth—Brevet Major General A. C. Gillem, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry will turn over the command of the Fourth Military district to the next senior officer and join his regiment.

Seventh—Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds, colonel of the Twenty-sixth infantry, is assigned to the command of the Fifth Military district, according to his brevet as major general.

Eighth—Brevet Major General N. H. Emory, colonel of the Fifth cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of Washington, according to his brevet of major general.

By command of the General of the Army.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Also, by direction of the President of the United States, so much of the General Orders, No. 7, dated February 23, 1869, as retires Brigadier and Brevet Major General Benjamin W. Brice, Paymaster General, from active service, is revoked, and he will be considered as having been continuously on duty from February 22d, 1869.

A FRIEND at New Brighton sends us a copy of *Miner's Rural American*, dated Dec. 15, 1858, in which we find the following, touching John Morrissey and the elective franchise in the city of New York. What was

THE New York *Express* says that if John Morrissey, the pugilist, who lately fought Heenan in Canada, should come to New York he will probably be elected to Congress in 1860. We, too, believe it, as the ruffians, rowdies, shoulder-hitters, "dead rabbits," &c., have complete control of the elections in that city, and the people are compelled to vote for such candidates as they see fit to nominate on the *Democratic* ticket. The Republican and American parties are not in quite so bad a predicament; but they too, can seldom elect a candidate, unless he is on good terms with the "bruisers" of their respective parties. The elective franchise is but a show—a mockery—in our large cities. In New York there are 6,000 of these "bruisers," and they enjoy a monopoly of the city offices, and elect Judges of the court who liberate them from prison whenever they break the laws. *Judge Russell* is their man at present, and he is said to defeat the ends of justice in almost every case, when one of these *political* scoundrels is arrested.

Heenan the Irish "bruiser" who fought with Morrissey, is a deputy collector, on a salary of 1,500 a year, for four hours work per day! If a son of one of our Revolutionary soldiers should apply for such an office, he would stand a chance of being kicked out of the collectors office.

THE American Presbyterian church in Montreal has called Henry Ward Beecher to its head, offering him the same salary as he now receives in Brooklyn.

GEN. J. C. BRECKENRIDGE, after an exile of nearly eight years, reached his home in Kentucky on Wednesday last. He will resume the practice of the law but eschew politics, it is said. This is considerate. He has been pardoned by the general amnesty proclamation of the late President Johnson; but in the minds of the mass of the American people, he is gangreened, black with treason.—As Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate—sworn to support the Constitution and the laws—he held his position in the Senate chamber long after Southern Senators and members of the House had withdrawn, and hostilities of the great rebellion had commenced; and was supposed to be a Union man.—Nevertheless, immediately after the adjournment of Congress in 1861, disregarding his oath of office, and his loyalty, he went to the South and took up arms to dismember the Union! He had better "eschew politics."

The election in New-Hampshire has resulted in a sweeping and significant Republican victory. Everybody—even the Democratic organists who predicted otherwise—expected that we should carry the State; but few hoped to see the confidence of the people in the new Administration so auspiciously indicated at its very commencement, by an election, after a canvass that was certainly neither spirited nor thorough, showing large *gains* over the last. We carried our State ticket in New-Hampshire last year by a vote of 2,025. The return from yesterday's election are sufficient to warrant us in reckoning the majority now at not less than 3,500. Last year we had 56 majority in the House, and 9 out of the 12 Senators; this year we have 69 majority in the House, while the Senate probably stands the same as before, and we have four out of the five Councilors. The following are the names of the successful candidates:

Governor—Onslow Stearns.
R. R. Commissioner—S. D. Quarles.
Congress—I. Jacob H. Ela.
Congress—II. Aaron F. Stevens.
Congress—III. Jacob Benton.

Now, will Connecticut note and follow the example?—*N. Y. Tribune March 10th.*

CEMENT.—A correspondent communicates a recipe for a cement used in the kingdom of Tunis for lining water cisterns, and remarkable for its firm and compact character. The Tunisian masons take two parts of wood ashes, three of lime and one of fine sand, which, after being well sifted and mixed together, they beat for a long time with wooden mallets, sprinkling the composition alternately and at proper times with a little oil and water, until it becomes of a due consistence. This cement is chiefly used in arches, cisterns and terraces. But the pipes of the aqueducts in Tunis are joined by beating tow and lime together in oil only, without any mixture of water. Both these compositions, it is stated, quickly assume the hardness of stone, and suffer no water to pervade them.

Our correspondent states that he prepared this mixture sixteen years ago, using hickory ashes and linseed oil, and the cement has remained hard and unimpaired during that period of time.

It is said that before the establishment of light houses, on the northern extremity of Scotland, the Orkney Island farmers and wreckers used claret wine instead of milk in their barley porridge, and fenced their farms with Honduras mahogany, the wreck of ships were so frequent. They bitterly opposed the erection of light houses.

GEN. BUTLER on Saturday introduced to Secretary Boutwell, a colored man from New Orleans, named Joubert, recommended him for appointment as Assessor of Internal Revenue in that city. Joubert said he did not desire the office from pecuniary considerations, but merely to test the disposition of the party in power as to the rights of his race.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The following standing committees were announced in the Senate of the United States, on March 8, 1869:

Foreign Relations—Messrs. Sumner, (Chairman,) Fessenden, Cameron, Harlan, Morton, Patterson and Casserly.

Commerce — Messrs. Chandler, (Chairman,) Corbett, Kellogg, Spencer, Conkling, Buckingham and Vickers.

Finance—Messrs. Sherman, (Chairman,) Williams, Cattell, Morrell, Warner, Fenton and Bayard.

Manufactures—Messrs. Morton, (Chairman,) Yates, Robertson, Boreman and McDonald.

Agriculture — Messrs. Cameron (Chairman,) Robertson, Tipton, Gilbert and McCreery.

Appropriations—Messrs. Fessenden, (Chairman,) Grimes, Wilson, Cole, Sprague, Sawyer and Stockton.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Wilson, (Chairman,) Howard, Cameron, Morton, Thayer, Abbott and Schurz.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Grimes, (Chairman,) Anthony, Cragin, Nye, Drake, Scott and Stockton.

Judiciary—Messrs. Trumbull, (Chairman,) Stewart, Edmunds, Conkling, Rice, Carpenter and Thurman.

Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Ramsey, (Chairman,) Pomeroy, McDonald, Harlan, Cole, Gilbert and Thurmann.

Public Lands—Messrs. Pomeroy, (Chairman,) Williams, Tipton, Osborn, Warner, Sprague and Casserly.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Williams, (Chairman,) Ferry, Sawyer, Kellogg and Bayard.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Harlan, (Chairman,) Ross, Corbett, Thayer, Buckingham, Pool and Dixon.

Pensions — Messrs. Edmunds, (Chairman,) Grimes, Wilson, Brownlow, Schutz and McCreery.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Yates, (Chairman,) Pool, Fowler, Brownlow and Saulsbury.

Claims—Messrs. Howe, (Chairman), Willey, Scott, Sprague, Robertson, Pratt, and Davis.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Hamlin, (Chairman,) Patterson, Sumner, Rice, Harris, Pratt and Vickers.

Patents—Messrs. Willey, (Chairman,) Ferry, Carpenter, Osborn and Norton.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Morrill, (Chairman,) Trumbull, Ferry, Cole and Stockton.

Territories—Messrs. Nye, (Chairman,) Cragin, McDonald, Schurz, Howard, Boreman and McCreery.

Pacific Railroad—Messrs. Howard, (Chairman,) Sherman, Ramsey, Wilson, Stewart, Drake, Abbott, Fenton and Scott.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Stewart, (Chairman,) Chandler, Anthony, Yates, Ross, Saulsbury and Fowler.

On Revision of Laws of the United States—Messrs. Conkling, (Chairman) Sumner, Carpenter, Pool and Bayard.

To Audit and Control Contingent Expenses of Senate—Messrs. Cragin, (Chairman,) Edmunds, and Davis.

Printing—Messrs. Anthony, (Chairman,) Harris and Casserly.

Library—Messrs. Cattell, (Chairman,) Howe and Fessenden.

Enrolled Bills –Messrs. Thayer, (Chairman,) Patterson and Abbott.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Ross, (Chairman,) Buckingham and Norton.

Education—Messrs. Drake, (Chairman,) Morrill, Pomeroy, Sawyer and Corbett.

RESOURCES OF ALASKA.—As might have been expected from similar experiences elsewhere, the more we learn of Alaska, the more valuable do we find it as regards its material resources. The earlier indications of beds of coal have, during the last year, been followed up with the discovery of richer deposits than exist anywhere on the west coast. The later announcement is that of lakes of petroleum in the northern part of the country, specimens of which, dipped out in a tin cup, and poured into bottles are on their way to Washington.

GEN. SICKLES is to be appointed Minister of the United States to Mexico. Gen. Butterfield, it is said, is to receive a foreign mission; but what one is not indicated. Gen. Washburne goes as Minister to France.

The famous New York Assessor, Mr. Webster, who is bringing the bankers and brokers to time, is an old newspaper man, and having passed through the experience as a journalist, is not to be lightly scared, or easily bribed. He is the first officer the Government has had in New York for some time, who, knowing his duty, does it, without fear or favor.

A REJOINDER.

EDITOR ARGUS:—Our article in your last issue in defence of Gov. Geary against the attack of J. in his letter of the 1st inst., which appeared in the *Radical* of the 5th, made the galled jade wince in a very extraordinary manner.

We should deeply regret that we spurred him so severely as his reply indicates were it not that our article has been the means of bringing him out squarely and unequivocally as a supporter of our good Governor; and further, it has induced J. to write an article which, when read in connection with his letter of March 1st, will not only provoke many hearty laughs but will go far to corroborate the opinion so often expressed, that men generally, and aspiring politicians in particular, are creatures of circumstances. And again, the readers of the ARGUS and that excellent paper, the *Radical*, will also clearly perceive that it does not require "the hate, hypocrisy and falsehood of Junius to force the conclusion" that J. does in his letter of March 1st grossly slander Gov. Geary. And the fact that J. chose to publish in a widely circulated journal that which he heard prominent politicians say in *private conversation* will hardly make his assertions less libellous or less pernicious in their influence in the politics of the State.

J. assures us that he has been openly (a good way to be) for Governor Geary's renomination for a year past because he believes he has honestly and faithfully discharged the duties of his office.

That indicates *friendship* for the Governor, but how does it compare with J's. allegations made *in public print* that the Governor is so unpopular that "if nominated he will be beaten ten thousand in Philadelphia;" that "he cannot get over two delegates in the city;" that "he has betrayed the liquor interests against him," and last, and worst of all he is so *faithless* that *he promises and then "forgets to do as he agreed."* People generally believe that real friendship is always ready to defend the objects of its devotion against the arrows of the slanderer, and is never found publishing to the world the damaging accusations which it may hear concerning them.

We regret very deeply that J., in his reply, has evinced a much more intimate acquaintance with *abusive terms* than with argument and the ordinary rules of syntax. He was evidently in a bad humor while writing his reply; and hence, as one is sure to do when one gets under the influence of passion, he has said many foolish things which detract greatly from his general reputation as a gentleman. He is, however, the only one likely to suffer from this indiscretion of his; therefore our regrets are not *quite* so deep as they might be had we no such anodyne to apply to them.

All J's choice epithets fall harmless at our feet, and some of them come scarcely so close to us as to reach our feet. He uses the word *anonymous* with much apparent satisfaction, as frequently as the late A. J. used *contentation*, and as though he really entertains the erroneous belief that it is sarcastic in significance. He is mistaken; and for his personal information we hereby beg leave to assure him that the word is totally devoid of anything *cutting*; and that it applies quite as forcibly to him as it does to us—only that we are, perhaps, a little *more* anonymous than he is.

J thinks we have *hate* for him, and calls us an "*anonymous scribbler*" and "*an anonymous political idiot.*" He says we are trying to divide the party and injure individuals by wanton attacks. He also charges us with secret villainies, hypocrisy, malicious designs; and speaks of our hideous deformity; all of which go to show that he is not well acquainted with us. We deny all of these charges. We are not an idiot, the best proof of which is that we can write articles [illegible] manner. Idiots can not write any sort of article. There is nothing like *deformity* about us; and our proof of this is the fact that from our earliest infancy we have been praised for our good looks by all who have ever seen us; while our fine, portly figure in manhood has been a theme of unbounded admiration.

A *scribbler* is "a petty author;" and since we have written one article of which we are the author, we are compelled in this one instance to admit "the soft impeachment."

In charging us with an effort to divide the party, J concedes to us more influence than we claim, and adds another proof to the many with which his reply abounds that he is aiming in the dark, and knows not with whom he has crossed swords.

In conclusion we beg leave to assure J that we harbor no ill feeling toward him; and if, for the sake of the success of the Republican party at the coming election, we are compelled to score J, or any other person so very unwise as to slander any of our candidates, it will not be because we entertain any personal animosity toward the writer or because we love our political friends any less, but because we think the triumph of the great principles of our party paramount to any and all personal considerations.

JUSTINUS.

Forty-First Congress.

PUBLIC CREDIT BILL PASSED IN THE HOUSE

House Committees not to be Announced until on Monday.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1869.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Butler's resolution for the appointment of a joint committee on Indian Affairs, was adopted after debate.

Mr. Bingham moved a joint resolution fixing final adjournment on the last Friday in March. Agreed to; 118 to 14.

Mr. Banks introduced joint resolutions for the recognition of Cuban independence, and for the annexation of St. Domingo to the United States. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Ward offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill on the subject of naturalization, to prevent frauds and secure the surrender of fraudulent papers.

Mr. Randall introduced a bill to extend bounties, to drafted men. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Schenck introduced a bill to strengthen the public credit and refunding to contracts for payment in coin, being the bill of last session of that title as it had passed the two Houses on the report of the Conference Committee.

Mr. Allison moved to amend by striking out the second section of the bill, which legalized gold contracts.

Mr. Burr moved to table the bill. Negatived, yeas 53, nays 86.

Mr. Wilson's amendment was then agreed to, yeas 90, nays 56.

The bill then passed, yeas 97, nays 48.

The Speaker announced the Committee on Elections as follows: Mr. Paine, Wisconsin; Churchill, New York; Heaton, North Carolina, Cessna, Pennsylvania; Butler, Tennessee; Stevenson, Ohio; Burdett, Missouri; Burr, Illinois, and Randall, Pennsylvania.

The Speaker stated that he would announce all the standing committees on Monday next.

The Speaker accepted the resignation, as Representative, of Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, now Secretary of the Treasury.

The House then adjourned until Monday next.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Washington, Mar. 13th, 1869.

Speaker Blaine had his list of Committees ready to announce Friday morning, but an intimation which had leaked out created so much dissatisfaction that the list was withheld, and a good deal of reorganizing has been going on. This has necessitated considerable talk on the Speaker's part with the members, and as the chief points regarding the committees are supposed to be known with tolerable certainty among these, the following are very generally credited:

Ways and Means—Schenck, Allison, Butler, Kelly, Maynard, McCarthy, Ingersoll, Brooks, Niblack.

Appropriations—Dawes, Garfield, Washburn, of Wis., Beaman, Kelley, Dickey.

Banking and currency—Hooper, Lynch, Judd, Coburn, Morrell, of Penna.

Judiciary—Bingham, Mercer, Marshall, Eldridge.

Postoffice and Post Roads—Farnsworth, Ferry, Hill, Fox, Johnson, of Cal.

Foreign Affairs—Banks, Orth, Cullom, Washburn, of Wis., Blair.

Territories—Cullom, Raffe.

Naval Affairs—Schofield, Twichell, Ferry, Archer, Haight.

Military—Logan, Ketchum, Negley.

Pacific Railroad is already sold with the addition of Buffington, of Mass., as second.

Commerce, O'Neil; Printing, Ingalls; Reconstruction, believed to be Butler.

Indian Affairs—Clarke, Tuft, Shanks, Mungen.

Claims—Ward, of New York, or Washburn, of Massachusetts.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Mar. 12, 1869.

SENATE.

ENLARGING CAPITOL GROUNDS.

The three citizens of Harrisburg appointed by the Senate commissioners to appraise the value of property to the rear of the Arsenal with a view to its purchase by the State for annexation to the Capitol grounds, reported the value at $61,800. Referred.

THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS DEFICIT.

Mr. Connell called up the bill appropriating fifty thousand dollars for deficit in the soldiers' Orphans Schools for four years. Passed finally.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Kerr—Declaring and confirming the jurisdiction of the Butler county Court of Common Pleas.

Mr. Ercett—Repealing the thirty-fourth section of the act relating to county rates and levies, approved April 15th, 1854, so far as the same relates to Wilkins township, Allegheny county. Adjourned till Monday evening.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. Strang, of Tioga, introduced a resolution that the House hold sessions Wednesday afternoon and Friday evening, 24th inst., for the consideration of the fifteenth constitutional amendment, and that on Wednesday and Thursday, evening sessions be devoted to the same purpose until disposal of the question.

Mr. McCullough, Democrat, of Clearfield, was glad to see a disposition on the part of the majority to allow free discussion, though he had been informed that the Republican caucus had determined to cut off the Democrats from discussion.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, denied that the Republican caucus had done any such thing.

Mr. McCullough was satisfied.

Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, hoped no Republican would be mean enough to limit speeches.

Mr. Reiff, Democrat, of Clarion, was satisfied the majority was disposed to be fair, and wanted it understood that the Democrats would make no factious opposition unless the previous question was called, when Democrats made no dilatory motions. The resolution was adopted.

BILLS REPORTED AFFIRMATIVELY.

Among the reports from the Committees was the joint resolutions ratifying the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment affirmatively.

The bill providing for taxation of banks and imposing one per cent. on National Banks in lieu of all other taxation, affirmatively.

The bill for Wylie Commissioner, Pittsburgh, Affirmatively.

Authorizing town for a bank in Pittsburgh, affirmatively.

NEGATIVED.

The bill exempting sewing machines in Allegheny county from distress for rent. Negatived.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. Clark, of Philadelphia, called up the bill allowing the Pennsylvania and other Railroad Companies to purchase shares and stock in railroads outside of the State. Passed finally.

The House postage account for February, $4,519 16, was ordered paid.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

THE fractional currency printed during last week, amounted to $567,500; shipments, 350,700. National Bank notes issued, $145,6000 net; circulation, $200,901,000. Fractional currency destroyed, $[illegible]

The appointment of Hamilton Fish is not received with much enthusiasm, but no objections have yet taken shape.

New Advertisements.

Rochester Marble Work.

W. H. MARSHALL,
Manufacturer of
MONUMENTS,
HEAD & FOOT STONES,
Marble and Stone Posts
For Cemetery Lots,

We have now on hands a Large and Superior Stock of Plain and Ornamental Monumental Work.

We are now ready, to supply on short notice, all orders from the country at low price. Also

Grindstones

And Fixtures of a Superior Quality, ALWAYS ON HAND.

☞ Our Neighbors represent that I can sell Cheap, but we practice

"I Do It."

Selling Cheaper:

And Doing as we Represent.

We Employ no Agents, as we can sell

10 Per Cent. Cheaper at the Shop,

Than by Agents.

All persons desiring any thing in our line Are Invited to Call and Examine

OUR WORK AND PRICES

Before purchasing elsewhere.

[mar17:6m

ED. FOERSTER.

DEALER IN

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES

Floor & Table Oil Cloths, &c.

A very extensive assortment of all qualities of goods usually kept in such stores constantly on hand and sold as low as the lowest.

☞ WHOLESALE & RETAIL AT

No. 164 Smithfield St., near 6th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

TOYS & FANCY GOODS

Will be found in another department of the same house. mar17dm

NOTICE.

ELECTION.—The stockholders of the Company for erecting a Bridge over Big Beaver Creek, at or near, Wampum, in the County of Beaver, are hereby notified that an Election for one President, six Managers, and a Treasurer will be held, at the office of said Company, on the last Monday, the 26th day of April next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES ALLISON, Treas.

mar.17.4t.

DRY GOODS,

SPRING 1869.

Full and complete assortment of seasonable goods at fair prices. Full lines of

New Dress Goods, Brown Sheetings,
New Prints, Bleached Muslins,
New Ginghams, Ticklings and Stripes,
New Cashmeres, Checks & Denims
New Cloths, Flannels, New Cottonades
Denim Cloths, New Hosiery, Jeans,
Table Diaper, Napkins, New
Linen Cloths, Repellants,
New Wove Cassimers,
New White Goods,
New Laces,
Tuscan
Black Silks, Fancy
Silks, New Jacconets,
New Chintzes, Italian Cloth,
New Brilliants, Corsets,
New Hosiery, Gloves,
New Hoop Skirts, Shirt Fronts,
New Suspenders, Spool Cotton,

A full and complete stock of Notions, &c. Also which have been bought at lowest possible figures, and will be sold at prices that will give satisfaction to the trade.

Carr, McCandless & Co.,

94 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

mar17:6m.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS

Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 27th, 1868, persons are entitled to pension from date of discharge (or death, in case of home), enrolling application has been or shall hereafter be made within five years, and

To the Working Class.—I am now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at their homes, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. $10 to $20 per week may be easily earned by persons of either sex, and the boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. Great inducements are offered those who will devote their whole time to the business. Every person who sees this notice, may send their address and test the business for themselves. I make the following unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied with the business, I will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing me. Full particulars, directions, &c., sent free. Sample sent by mail free to Ex. Address E. C. ALLEN, Augusta, Me.

mar17:3m

In Bankruptcy.—Western District of Pennsylvania, ss.—At New Brighton, the 4th day of March, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel Pamplon of Brighton township, in the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

SAMUEL MAGAW, Assignee.

mar17:3t

In Bankruptcy.—Western District of Pennsylvania, ss.—At New Brighton, the 4th day of March, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John H. Simpson of Rochester township, in the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

SAMUEL MAGAW, Assignee.

mar17:3t

In Bankruptcy.—Western District of Pennsylvania, ss.—At New Brighton, the 4th day of March, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John H. Simpson of Rochester township, in the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

SAMUEL MAGAW, Assignee.

mar17:3t

To the Working Class.—I am now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at their homes, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. $10 to $20 per week may be easily earned by persons of either sex, and the boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. Great inducements are offered those who will devote their whole time to the business. Every person who sees this notice, may send their address and test the business for themselves. I make the following unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied with the business, I will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing me. Full particulars, directions, &c., sent free. Sample sent by mail free to Ex. Address E. C. ALLEN, Augusta, Me.

mar17:3m

New Advertisements.

Public Sale

THURSDAY, MARCH 25,

Miscellaneous.

S. J. Cross & Co.

ROCHESTER

ONE Ton White Lead

10 Bbls. Linseed Oil

10 " N. O. Molasses

100 " Choice Flour

100 Kegs Nails

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

All Bought Low, and Sold Low.

March 1st, 1869.

John R. & A. Murdoch

Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Our different Catalogues will be ready for publication.

No. 1 Fruits and Ornamental Trees.
No. 2 Roses, Greenhouse plants, &c.
No. 3 Seeds and Potatoes.

Carr, McCandless & Co.,

94 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

mar17:6m.

Hardware, &c.

New Firm, New Goods.

Speyerer & Son

SUCCESSORS TO

GEO. C. SPE

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, March 17, 1869.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending the 13th of March, 1869.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Mar. 8th	15 deg.	31 deg.	21 deg.
" 9,	29 deg.	40 deg.	27 deg.
" 0,	34 deg.	48 deg.	44 deg.
" 10,	45 deg.	61 deg.	29 deg.
" 11,	25 deg.	34 deg.	24 deg.
" 12,	25 deg.	35 deg.	35 deg.
" 13,	35 deg.	45 deg.	34 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements, which will be found in the Argus to-day:

Dry Goods; Carr, McCandless & Co.
Wall Paper; Jos. R. Hughes & Bro.
Important to Soldiers; R. G. Brown.
Notice in Bankruptcy; Samuel Cameron.
Notice in Bankruptcy; Francis W. Walker.
Notice in Bankruptcy; Jno H. Bishop.
To the Working Class; E. C. Allen.
Tobacco; Henry Ankeny.
Hair Vigor; Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.
Sarsaparilla; Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.
Wall Paper, &c; Ed. Foerstor.
Wall Paper; C. B. Mullheim.
Beaver Seminary; E. T. Taylor.
Rochester Marble Works; W. H. Marshall.
Election; James Allison, Bro.
For Sale; Dr. H. S. Hibbard.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver Argus, since the date of our last issue:

Joseph M'Millen, Black Hawk,	$2 00
Thomas Sisadish, Bergary Six,	2 00
H. Ness, Beaver,	2 00
Robert Clark, New Brighton,	2 00
C. A. Grist, Rochester,	2 00
R. L. Kwah, New Brighton,	4 00
Benjamin Wallace, Bridgewater,	2 00
Elwood Thomas, Pulaski,	2 00
Rich Middingham, Jim Prescott,	1 00
Mrs. Grossman, Missouri,	2 00
Thomas Elverson, Pulaski,	2 00
T. L. Powell Wertmesburg,	2 00
Wm. Peden, Rochester,	6 00
James Cameron, Beaver,	1 00
D. Anderson, Frankfort,	2 00

Thanks.—Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence has our thanks for a bound copy of the Congressional Globe, containing proceedings of the 40th Congress.

Please Return.—Quite a number of books were borrowed from us by citizens of this place several months ago. Will the "borrowers" please return them this week? We need them and do not like to be obliged to go after or send for them.

Attend the Polls.—Republicans, do not neglect the spring elections on next Friday. Poll your full vote as nearly as you possibly can in every township and borough of the county. We shall not ask you to "vote often," but we do urge you to *vote early*. See that you do this.

Death has been busy in this locality within the past week or two. Three prominent and highly esteemed citizens of our neighborhood were suddenly called away within the time specified, viz., Dr. S. Smith, of Bridgewater, Wm. Dunlap, Esq., of Beaver, and Capt. John Evans of Rochester.

Gen. Sheridan passed through Rochester on his way from the west to Washington city, on last Thursday, in the mail train. At nearly all the stations along the way he was greeted cordially by his enthusiastic admirers.

A Correction.—In the *Argus* of March 3d a paragraph appeared on one of the outside pages of the paper to the effect that small pox prevailed in Phillipsburg, this county. We have since learned that this is untrue. Neither small pox or any other disease prevails in that village at the present time. The soldiers' orphans, at the school in that place, in particular, were never in better health than they are this winter.

A western editor says the fish in Lake Hollowhunkemunk, Maine, are said to be superior to those of either Lake Weeleyobacook or Moosetecmegantuc. Those of Chauhungogunga-maling were very fine, but they all choked to death in trying to tell where they lived.

Not Correct.—A rumor was current in Beaver and vicinity on last Friday to the effect that the Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence of Washington county had received the appointment of First Assistant Post Master General. On Saturday, however, the rumor was contradicted by Mr. Lawrence himself stating that he had not received that appointment, nor was he a candidate for it or any other place in the Government. The rumor doubtless arose from the fact that Mr. L. was laboring to have the present First Assistant retained in the Post Office Department.

Shooting Match.—A shooting match took place at Mahoningtown, Lawrence county, on the 9th inst., between two "shootists" of New Castle and an equal number from New Brighton. Each man was to shoot at 15 birds. The New Brighton sportsmen were victorious. Score 18 to 12.

Public Sales.—From bills printed at this office, we notice that M. J. Lysett will offer his furniture, &c., for sale in this place on next Thursday, March 18, at 1 p. m.

On the Thursday following, March 25, Mr. Henry Ankeny of the "Western House," Rochester, will offer all his hotel furniture, &c., at public auction. Both of these gentlemen design moving west, and they propose to sell their goods without fail. If you want bargains, therefore, attend at that time.

Mr. B. Mulheim, of Bridgewater, has a chat with the people of this county in this week's *Argus* on the Wall Paper and Variety Goods subject. Mr. M. has achieved quite a reputation as a fair dealer, and we have no doubt but that he will fully maintain his previous character in that respect in all of his future operations. Call and see his stock.

We call the attention of our readers in New Brighton, Beaver Falls, Freedom and Industry to the advertisement of Prof. Taylor offering to deduct from tuition and music Car fare for pupils attending the Seminary. This in fact places the Seminary in each of these towns, so far as expense is concerned. Term opens April 1st.

Admitted to Practice.—During the late term of court, Marcus C. Acheson, Esq., son of Judge Acheson, was admitted to practice in the various courts of this county. We learn that Mr. A. passed a very creditable examination. He is a clever young gentlemen, and we wish him abundant prosperity.—*Washington Review.*

Spring Election.—We are requested to state that a Republican primary meeting will be held in the Sheriff's office in Beaver, on Thursday evening, March 18th, at 7 p. m., for the purpose of nominating a Borough ticket, to be supported on the following day. Let every Republican voter in the borough be present at this meeting, and assist in selecting good men to fill the various local offices.

School Exhibition.—There will be given on Friday evening the 19th inst., in the Baptist church in Bridgewater, a Public Exhibition by the scholars of the Union Schools of the borough. There will be a nominal admission charged to defray expenses and procure a set of wall maps for the use of the school.

D.

Death of Capt. John Evans.—Capt. John Evans, of Rochester, this county, well and favorably known as an excellent pilot, died suddenly at his home in that place on last Wednesday morning of typhoid fever. He was buried on last Friday at 2 p. m. A large concourse of neighbors and friends followed him to his final resting place.

Settled.—We are informed that Mr. Otis has succeeded in settling up the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad difficulties. By the terms of the settlement the acts complained of, and upon which the injunction was granted, are to remain perpetually enjoined; a new board of directors is to be elected, of which the old management are to have five members and the Erie party *seven*; Mr. Ingersoll, the Secretary, is to remain in office, and the third rail in to be laid.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Fire in Rochester.—The residence of Capt. Geo. W. Miller, located near Rochester, this county, was almost totally destroyed by fire on last Tuesday. The flames caught from a defective flue. The building was insured in the sum of $2,000. Most of the furniture was saved. Capt. Miller had but recently purchased the property, and has been a resident of Beaver county but a short time.

Something Extra for Boys and Girls.—It is well known that *The Little Corporal*, the brilliant Western Juvenile, has a larger circulation than any other Juvenile Magazine in the world. This has been gained by real merit and enterprise.

The publishers are endeavoring to double their immense circulation this year, and have determined to send their Magazine *free for three months*—January, February and March numbers of 1869—free to every family who will send their address before the first of May, with four cents in stamps for return postage. These are intended as samples to those who are not now taking the Magazine in its new, enlarged form. Address ALFRED L. SEWELL & Co, Publishers, Chicago, Ill.

Gold Discovered in Stark County.—We understand considerable excitement prevails in Washington township, in this county, owing to the discovery of a yellow glittering substance confidently believed to be gold on the farm of Casper Bels. Mr. Bels has refused $800 for one acre of his land, satisfied that the precious metal exists in abundance on his place. Mr. Bels's place is on the road leading from Freeburg to Winchester, and some six miles south of Mt. Union. We have not as yet seen a specimen of the precious discovery. Mr. Bels's place is somewhat broken, as one of the head branches of the Sandy takes its rise there.—*Stark County Democrat.*

Carriage, Barouche or Buggy.—If you want a fine Carriage, an elegant barouche, or a stylish buggy, call at the manufactory of Messrs. Stoner & Marlatt, Nos. 167 and 171 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. These gentlemen have all the latest styles and improvements gotten up by the most skillfull workmen, and finished in the best possible manner. Their vehicles are noted everywhere for neatness of finish, combined with strength and durability of workmanship. Persons intending to purchase should call and examine their stock or address them by letter. Special inducements offered to dealers and livery men.

The last Stark county *Democrat* says: On Monday morning last an afflicted husband and father visited our city from Pittsburgh, in search of his fallen wife and innocent child, the former having left his bed and board with another man and with him had taken up her abode in Canton. The afflicted individual in question seemed to be fully posted, and was well prepared to vindicate his rights. He announced his determination to have his child at all hazards, saying his wife might stay. Our informant could give us no particulars of the interview, but told us the afflicted husband found the guilty pair keeping house and passing as man and wife. The father returned with his child, having procured the possession without much difficulty.

Literary and Musical Entertainment.—The pupils connected with Prof. Taylor's Seminary gave a literary and musical entertainment at that institution on last Friday evening. Quite a number of the friends and patrons of the school were present on the occasion. The performances consisted of vocal and instrumental music, essays, recitations, &c. The young ladies acquitted themselves well, and the entertainment was "voted" a success by all present.

MARCH.—It is generally known that in the spring there is more sickness than during any other season. This can easily be accounted for, but to prevent it is often much more difficult.

The whole system is in a relaxed condition which is most favorable to the development of disease. [1mo

Wall Paper, Window Shades, &c.—The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of Ed. Foorster, of No. 164 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh. Mr. Foerster always keeps on hand a large assortment of all qualities of Wall Paper, Window Shades, &c., and parties would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Dry Goods at Wholesale.—The attention of merchants and others who buy Dry Goods in large quantities is directed to the advertisement of Mess. Carr, McCandless & Co., of No. 94 Wood St., Pittsburgh, wholesale dealers in Dry Goods and Notions. A complete new stock has been laid in, which Mess. Carr, McC. & Co. offer at prices to suit all. We can cheerfully recommend the firm to our readers.

A Diminutive Man.—A Harrisburg paper says: "Yesterday afternoon a diminutive specimen of humanity, claiming to be the smallest man in the world, created quite a sensation on the streets. He was engaged in selling photographs of himself, which found ready sale. His name is Charles R. Decker. He was born at Pontotoc, Mississippi, April 22d, 1848, is only thirty-one inches high and weighs just forty-five pounds. He carried a gold-headed cane, smoked a cigar, and topped off a cocktail with the greatest *sang froid*; was dressed in tasty attire, and altogether a "nobby looking" fellow. He took his departure in the fast line west, over the Pennsylvania Railroad." The subject of the above article arrived in our city yesterday, and immediately proceeded to dispose of his photographs, meeting with surprising success in the sale of the same. He is undoubtedly the smallest man known to the public.—*Pitts. Com.*

The Ground Hog Question.—The Sharon *Times* (Dem.) growls at the ground hog thusly:

"We have no respect for the ground hog. He's a humbug if the truth were known. We have had cold weather, sleighing, and good ice, all of which punctures the pretension of the cuss, who it is certain saw his shadow in this locality."

We have a word to say for the animal. The *Times* will remember that the ground hog went into his hole, last fall, a short time after the Presidential election. G. H. observed the Democracy going into their holes and drawing the holes in after them; and he tried that dodge, and as a consequence he couldn't get out on ground hog day to see his shadow.

MORAL.—If you don't want to hole yourself up for life don't follow after modern Democracy.—*Mercer Dispatch.*

The County Convention.—To Candidates, &c.—Quite a number of interested persons have recently written to us and others have spoken to us verbally in relation to the time when our primary meetings would be held for the nomination of candidates for the various county offices. We have therefore made some little inquiry in regard to the matter, and from what we have been able to learn, believe that a meeting of the county committee will be called immediately after the March term of court. The committee, at that time, will no doubt prepare the call for the primary meetings, which will be published in the papers. For the last two or three years our county conventions have been held near the last of May, and we believe there is no disposition on the part of the candidates or the committee to have it held much earlier or much later this year.

Unless specially requested to do otherwise, we will announce no names for the different offices until the call for a county convention is handed us for publication. Then they will appear in the paper in the order in which we have received them at this office.

Attempt to Rob a Treasury.—A bold but unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the county treasury, in this place, last Friday night. The burglars entered the office through the window on the north side, and broke open the door of the vault, and thus got access to the safe. They evidently tried various methods of getting at the contents of the strong box. Not being familiar with its construction, they undertook to blow it open with gun powder, but failed, the only damage done being the scorching of a few small notes and unimportant papers. The effort to break open the safe with wedges and iron bars was equally unsuccessful, though the safe was somewhat damaged. It is believed that they were interrupted in their operations and left in somewhat of a hurry, as a large number of burglars' implements were found on the premises. Soon after the discovery was made, Treasurer Dutton, with a little assistance from other parties, unlocked the safe, and found the contents, including about $16,000 in county funds, in good condition, except as above stated, and considerably soiled with burnt powder. On Sunday another lot of tools and some remnants of eatables were found in the unoccupied barn on the Harbaugh farm on the Columbiana road. Persons are now in pursuit of suspected parties, but the evidence against them is of such a character that the ends of justice would not be promoted by making it public.—*New Lisbon Buckeye State.*

Peters' Musical Monthly.—The March number of Peters' Musical Monthly is at hand, and contains some twenty-four pages of Choice New Music, giving selections from the most popular writers, and variety enough to suit the most fastidious. We notice, first, a beautiful little ballad, with chorus, by words of which run as follows:

"I'm left all alone in my sorrow,
No mother to soothe me to rest."

Then follows a Sacred Song by George Leach, entitled "The Lord will Provide."

"Though troubles assail, and dangers affright;
Though friends may all fail, and foes all unite;
Yet one thing secures us, whatever be-
The Scriptures assures us—the Lord will provide."

"Coraline," by the Nation's Song-Writer, Will S. Hays, comes next, the chorus of which runs as follows:

"Oh! she was fair and gentle as a child had ever been,
And the fairest of the angels is our darling Coraline."

This is followed by a sprightly Comic Song, by T. BRIGHAM BISHOP, entitled "The Young Widow," and, among other things, she says,

"She doesn't want a man who stops out all night,
Or one that drinks brandy, and comes home quite tight."

There are also three instrumental pieces, namely, "Pretty as a Pink," Barcarole, by Mack; "Fleur de Tho' Galop," by Dressler, and the famous "Grecian Bend March," by Provot.

In addition to the above, Mr. Peters gives fifteen pages of choice family Reading, and all for the moderate sum of 50 cents, or $3 per year—over $3 worth of New Music appearing in each number. Those of our musical friends who do not subscribe are certainly losing a rich treat, as $40 worth of music cannot be bought every day for such a small sum. Issued by

J. L. PETERS, Music Publisher,
P. O. Box 5429, New York.

Sample copies 30 cents.

Important to Soldiers and All Interested.—In this week's paper will be found the advertisement of Mr. R. F. Brown, of Pittsburgh. Mr. Brown has has considerable experience as Claim Agent, and in every case entrusted to him has given perfect satisfaction. Call or write to him.

Wall Paper.—The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of Jos. R. Hughes & Bro., of No. 107 Market street, Pittsburgh, which appears for the first time in our paper of this week's issue. We would advise all our readers who wish to purchase Wall Paper to read their card and give them a call.

The Cattle Plague.—In the March number of the *American Stock Journal* is a long and valuable article by Prof. John Gamgee on the Lung plague in Cattle. Of all the cattle diseases pleuro-pneumonia is in the long run the most destructive, because the most insidious and the least likely to rouse a people to united action for its effectual suppression. To ignore its presence is, however, to insure that the cattle mortality of America, like that of England, will be at least doubled in a few years' time. Rational means, energetic action, and earnest co-operation between the different States and the central government, may, with a moderate expenditure now, save many millions annually in the not distant future.

There are at present no proper restrictions on the sale of infected stock, and in another year or two, unless some definite and immediate action be taken the disease is likely to find its way in so many parts of the country that its eradication will be almost a matter of impossibility.

The editors of the *Journal*, being extensive breeders and dealers in cattle, have printed an addition of over half a million copies for *gratuitous distribution* among our farmers. We hope all will avail themselves of this generous offer and send for a copy. Address

N. P. BOVER & Co., Publishers,
Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa.

Court.—The March term of Court commenced in this place on last Monday at 2, P. M., Judges Acheson and Duff were present at the opening of the term. Judge Lawrence did not arrive on Monday, owing to severe injuries received by a fall on the ice some days before. Several of his ribs were broken, but we are pleased to learn that he is rapidly recovering, and if not already in his seat on the Bench, will be in a day or two at furthest.

The term opened with a large amount of business to transact, much of which, we presume, will be disposed of before its close. We shall endeavor to give in our next a synopsis of the proceedings.

To Keep Clear of Bed Bugs.—Take the whites of four eggs and ten cents' worth of quicksilver; put them into a bowl and beat to a perfect froth. Take a feather and dip into the preparation and apply to every part of your bedstead where bugs conceal themselves; do this once a year, and you will never see a bed bug in your house.—*Exchange.*

Transfers of Real Estate in Beaver county for the week ending March 25, 1869.

P. A. Fetterman & H H Shiras, Jan 29, 1867, three lots in Rochester bor $ 800
Jno Reeves and H Hice to Wm Murphy, Mar 20, 1865, qnt lot No 25 in Beaver Falls 1000
Baker and Henriel, trustees to D O Duff, July 31, 1865, lots 87 and 55 in Beaver Falls 1500
Baker and Henriel, trustees to Dav Campbell Sept 16, 1867, lots Nos 331 and 333 in Beaver Falls 300
Ellis Rupert to Hiram Reed, Jan 6, 1860, part of lot No 62, in New Brighton 350
Milo A Townsend to Wm Davidson Jr, June 9, 1863, two lots in Beaver Falls 300
Saml Simes to Geo Bauer, Apr 15, 1868, three lots in Rochester 450
J Stuber, et al, to C Bonzo, Mar 1, 1869, eleven acres of land in New Sewickley tp 600
Shannon Kerr & wife to John Shiverly, Jan. 2, 1868, lot No. 103, in Beaver Borough 2,500
David Hill et al. to F. G. Duerr, Feb. 27, 1869, lot 68, in Boro. of St. Clair 900
D. Hill et al. to A. Stang, March 1, 1869, 15 acres in Economy tp. 800
Henriel & Lenz, trustees to A. G. McCreery, Jan. 25 1868, lot in Beaver Falls, 250
J. I. Parks to S. Hendrickson, Nov 11, 1868, one and a half acres, in Beaver Falls 180
Anni Foss' Adm'rs to A. McDonald, Feb. 27, 1869, 2 acres and 43 per. Rochester tp, 650

Election of Officers and Managers of the Agricultural Society.—At the election held on last Monday for officers and managers of the Agricultural Society for the present year the following gentlemen were selected:

President, Hugh Anderson, Beaver.
Vice Presidents, G. W. Hamilton, Beaver; Wm. Shroads, Moon tp.; Dr. D. Stanton, New Brighton.
Treasurer, James Allison, Beaver.
Secretary, Robert Moore, Beaver.
Corresponding Secretary, Dr. D. McKinney, Beaver.
Managers, South Side, J. A. Flemming, Robt. Potter, Dr. W. J. Laughlin, J. M. Shrodes, Joseph Buchanan.
East Side, A. P. Lacock, Henry Doehring, David Magaw, Chas. B. Hurst, Hiram Reed.
West Side, Daniel Dawson, E. P. Kuhn, A. J. Lawrence, S. R. Briggs, Jas. Darragh.

Jail Breaking.—About 3 o'clock Saturday morning last two men named William Oliver and Joseph Brannon, escaped from our county jail in the following manner: Oliver, who it will be remembered by the reader, was committed on a charge of being concerned in robbing the store of Capt. Matthias Minton, in Prosperity, and whose trial was continued at the late term of court on account of alleged insanity, had been placed, under the direction of the jail physician, in the female department (otherwise unoccupied); and Brannon, who was undergoing sentence for adultery, had also been placed there with him as attendant. By some means they obtained possession of a small instrument that answered the purpose of a saw, and with this, some time during Friday night, they severed one of the bars of the grating between the female wards and the hall, thus making an opening sufficiently large to admit of their egress. From the hall they passed without difficulty to the upper portion of the building, and opening the trap door placed themselves next to the roof. An opening was then made in the east wall of the building by removing a number of the bricks, and through this the two men passed to the ground below, letting themselves down with a rope made of a blanket. The noise created by them occasioned the barking of a small dog in the Sheriff's dwelling which aroused Alex. Blair, who was sleeping in the kitchen, and who at once got up, but seeing nothing of a suspicious character retired to rest.

Oliver and Brannon immediately proceeded out of town. Their escape was not discovered until about six o'clock Saturday morning, when search was immediately instituted by Sheriff Keys and others. About eight o'clock Brannon was returned to jail, having been compelled to stop at the residence of Samuel Laird, in Canton township, three miles northwest of town, in consequence of his feet having become badly frozen. Before letting himself down to the ground at the jail he had thrown out his shoes, and becoming alarmed by the barking of the dog had run away without them. It was learned that Oliver proceeded to a house a short distance west of town, where he had previously boarded, and obtained some clothing he had left there. This was between half-past three and four o'clock, and since then no definite trace of him has been discovered.

The escape was evidently well planned and it was certainly well executed, and we do not think the presumption is very violent that the insanity of Oliver was entirely simulated.

—We are sorry to state that William Thompson, the jailer, badly injured his right hand on Saturday, while coming out of the coal shaft in the western portion of our town, into which he had descended with a view of ascertaining whether Oliver (who is a miner) was not concealed therein. The wrist was severely sprained, and one of the bones fractured, and the hand otherwise hurt.—*Wash. Examiner.*

Mr. Blaine, Speaker of the new House of Representatives, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania some time during the year 1830, and is not quite thirty-nine years of age at the present time. His early years were spent in the place of his nativity, where also he received an excellent education, having graduated with honors at the Washington College. He removed some time after to Maine and engaged in the profession of a journalist. For several years he edited the Kennebec *Journal*, and subsequently the Portland *Advertiser*, exhibiting considerable skill and ability in the management of these journals, which possessed much influence with their readers. Entering into political life Mr. Blaine was elected to the State Legislature of Maine, serving in the Assembly for four years, two of which were passed in the position of Speaker. When the rebellion broke out he was one of the foremost in urging the people to volunteer in defence of the Union. In 1862 he was elected a Representative to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and since then has been regularly re-elected at the expiration of each term. As a member of Congress he has won a very favorable reputation. Although no orator in the accepted sense of the word, he is known as a ready, easy speaker, and one of the most cautious in debate. He is a thorough parliamentarian, and will preside over the deliberations of the House of Representatives with great success.

A Man or a Monkey.—Such is the title of a lecture to be delivered in the Presbyterian Church, (Mr. Lowary's) on next Tuesday evening, the 23d inst., at 7 o'clock. The lecturer is the Rev. Alex. Clark, of Pittsburgh, one of the most accomplished and popular men now before the public in that capacity. The admission will be twenty five cents for adults and fifteen cents for children. The proceeds will be applied to the purchase of a S. S. Library.

A rich treat is in store for us. Do not fail to attend. Lest the above title be deemed too sensational, it may be well to add his theme is Imitation.

EUREKA ORGAN.—I will sell for cash, or trade for a good horse, a five octave five reed Eureka Organ, of the Great & Kingaly manufacture. Call and see same. DR. H. S. HIBBARD,
Beaver Drug Store, Beaver, Pa.
[mar17;4t.

Property Sold.—On Saturday last the Sheriff's quarterly sales of real estate took place in front of the Court House. Quite a crowd of persons were in attendance. The bidding on some of the property was pretty spirited.

Mr. Ayer declares he states that absolutely confirm more practical benefit on pamphlet than I ever other science. Yet none, no other science could more be so easily obtained. The arts and economy which chemistry would teach, if learned thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficent influence. He freely confesses that he is indebted to this science for the virtues of his remedies, and advises that the practical application of chemistry to medicine, the arts, manufactures, and agriculture, be enjoined upon our colleges and schools.—*Wrightsville (Pa.) Star.*

An Affecting Scene.—Mr. Ecker-son who died of hydrophobia at Saddle river, had to be held by five or six men, and during his lucid intervals begged to kiss his wife who was very ill in another part of the house. Just before his last dreadful fit he pleaded so piteously to kiss her once more before he died, that, risking the consequences, they took her to his bed. The dying man carefully wiped the froth from his face, and compressing his teeth tightly to prevent any of the poisonous saliva exuding from his mouth, kissed the lips which he had so often pressed in love and affection and then resolutely turning away, after bidding her adieu forever, relapsed into a dreadful paroxysm and died.

The man who kept the dog which bit Mr. Eckerson, after knowing that it had been bitten by another mad dog a week before Mr. Eckerson's death, gave him fifty dollars as a compensation for the injuries sustained, and persuaded Mr. Eckerson to sign a paper of release from further claims. The neighbors are very indignant, and talk about clubbing together to carry on a suit against the owner of the dog on behalf of the widow and orphans. The neighbors think that the very least Mr. Hopper can do is to pay off a mortgage of $700 resting on the Eckerson place, and they threaten a law suit if he does not lift that mortgage.—*Trenton (N. J.) American.*

Rev. A. D. Bradford's lecture in the M. E. Church in Beaver on last Monday evening, is said by those who were present to have been a very fine one.—We were sorry to learn that the audience was not such an one as should have greeted the distinguished lecturer.

We had not received the Standing Committee of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, in time for this issue.

Correspondence.

NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., March 15, 1869.

The last week was marked by quite a revival in the temperance cause, in this place, under the auspices of the Good Templers. Two meetings were held, one on Thursday and one on Friday night, at each of which an address was delivered by S. B. Chase, Grand Worthy Chief Templer of Penn'a. Remonstrances against granting licenses to retail intoxicating drinks in this place were circulated, and received a large number of signatures. Money was also collected to fee a lawyer to present the remonstrances to Court, and urge the claims of those who oppose the liquor traffic.

On Friday night, the winter term of Mrs. Davis's dancing school closed with a soiree, given by the members of the class. The parents of many of the members of the class were present, and all went merry as a marriage bell.

That logomachy between *Justinus*, in the *Argus*, and *J.*, in the *Radical*, is attracting some attention, and exciting some fun as well as comment. I have heard many good Republicans censure J. quite severely for writing as he did in relation to Gov. Geary; and I certainly can conceive of no good reason for publishing anything so likely to injure the Gov. as that contained in J's. letter. It was assuredly very imprudent in J., to say the least of it. I think, so far as Philadelphia is concerned, that J. was led into error by the Washington or "prominent politicians," as he calls them, for in the *Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle*, of the 12th inst., in the editorial columns I notice this paragraph:

"The Philadelphia *Press* is of opinion that the Republican State Convention will nominate Governor Geary as their candidate for re-election to the office of Governor. It compliments Gov. Geary for the manner in which he has presided over the State.

The *Press* is John W. Forney's paper, and quite certain is it that no man in the State is any better, if so well, posted in the politics of Philadelphia and the State at large as he. Nor has any one Republican paper a more wide-spread influence than the *Press*.

Gov. Geary's renomination appears to be advocated by the Republican papers of the State with a unanimity almost without precedent in the political history of Pennsylvania, and that he will be re-nominated seems to be a foregone conclusion; and it must cause regret generally that our friend J., whoever he may be, should have been led into the very fatal error of giving public notoriety to any private expression of opinion is strikingly liable to work injury to the party as that contained in his Washington letter.

I can but hope that it was an error of the head and not of the heart.

DION.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me through your paper to correct an erroneous report that has gone abroad and is doing harm and producing much uneasiness, viz., that the small pox is prevailing in Phillipsburg, in this county, and especially in the Soldiers' Orphan School. There is no small pox in the town and none in the School. The Orphans are all in perfect health.

D. S. MARQUIS, M. D.,
Att'g Physician at the S. O. School.
March 15, 1869.

EDITOR ARGUS:—In visiting the Co. Poor farm last week I was quite surprised to find that institution in such perfect order, after the many reports I have heard to the contrary. In justice to the steward, Mr. S., and those who have its management in their hands, I have no hesitation in saying that I consider it to be one of the best managed, with more rigid economy used and general satisfaction given to the unfortunates than any other institution of the kind I have ever visited. J. C. C.

Markets.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTS. GAZETTE,
MONDAY, March 17, 1869.

BUTTER—Prime to choice Roll Butter is in steady demand at 43@45c.
CORN MEAL—$1.75@1.85 per cwt.
DRIED FRUIT—Dull but unchanged; Peaches 14@15 for quarters; 16@17 for mixed, and 18@20 for halves. Apples 11@12½c.
POTATOES—Dull but unchanged, at 75@80 for small lots in store.
FLOUR—There is no improvement to note in the demand for Flour, and prices are barely sustained. Spring Wheat brands, $7.00@7.50 for good to choice. Rye Flour $7.25@7.50.
PEANUTS—10c. per pound.
WHISKY—Highwines quiet and unchanged.

Married.

McMILLEN—DOUDS—On the 25th of February, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Moon tp., by Rev. P. J. Cunningham, Mr. Joseph H. McMillen to Miss Barbary Ann Douds.

DAWSON—PENNYBAKER—On the 3d inst., at Pittsburgh, Pa., by Rev. Robert Hopkins, Mr. Homer Dawson, of Smith's Ferry, and Miss Jenny Pennybaker, of Industry, Beaver Co., Pa.

Died.

EDWARDS—On the 6th of March, 1869, at Brush Creek, Beaver county, Mrs. Margaret Edwards, aged about 85 yrs.

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE.—Having taken out Letters as executor of the estate of Jas. Allison, dec'd, late of Beaver borough, Pa., notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to the undersigned, residing in said borough.
E. RICHARDSON.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In the matter of William P. Akens, bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned have been appointed by his appointment as assignee of William P. Akens of Bridgewater, in the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the said District Court of said District. Dated New Brighton the 13th day of February, A. D. 1869.
E. HANLEY,
mar15-3t (Local Copy) Assignee, &c.

WALL PAPER.
The "Old Paper Store" is a New Place.
W. P. MARSHALL
Has removed from his old Stand, No 97 Wood St., to the Spacious and Elegant Store House,
No. 101 Liberty Street.
NOTE.—Beautiful Gilt, Splendid Velvet, Handsome Hall and Chamber Patterns—Thousands of Rolls from 10c upwards—on sale. Window Curtains, Fixtures, Borders, Shades, &c.
STUCCO CENTER PIECES
Of the Newest Eastern Designs.
SAMPLES ON EXHIBITION
Can be boxed and sent to any part of the country.
W. P. MARSHALL,
mar15-6m Pittsburgh, Spring Term.

DRY GOODS.
J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.
No. 52 St. Clair Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
HAVE JUST OPENED
NEW GOODS.
Towels, Napkins,
Cassb, Diaper,
4-10 Sheeting,
Black Poplin Alpaccas,
Black Alpaca Lustre
Black and Colored Silks,
Real Scotch Ginghams,
New Prints,
Plain, Plaid, Buff, Blue Percales,
White P. K's,
Dec. 16—mar3.

AGENTS WANTED.
TEN DOLLARS A DAY!
TWO $10 MAPS FOR $1.
LLOYD'S
PATENT REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS!
Of America and Europe, American and the United States of America.
Colored—In 4000 Counties.
These great Maps, now just completed, show every State of importance, all Railroads to date, and the latest alterations in the various European States. These maps are needed in every School and Family in the land—they occupy the space of one Map, but by means of the Revolving principle can be thrown front, and any part brought front, to the eye. County Rights and large Discounts given to good Agents.
Apply for Circulars, Terms, and send money for Sample Maps, to E. T. LLOYD,
mar3-6w 81 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED.
A Book of general Interest to all Classes
JUST PUBLISHED,
RECOLLECTIONS OF A BUSY LIFE,
BY HORACE GREELEY.
In one, Elegant Octavo Volume of over 600 pages, well printed, on fine paper. Illustrated with an indestructible Portrait on Steel, of Mr. Horace Greeley, with Pictures of his various Homes, his Farms, &c. &c., together with a beautiful Portrait of Margaret Fuller, engraved by Linton.
Mr. Greeley has said of it: "I shall never write anything else into which I shall put so much of myself, of experience, and observation, of modes of thought, as these RECOLLECTIONS. I give, with small reserve, my mental history. The book embraces views of nearly New England sentiment, the author's own youthful life, education, egotistically, advantages, professional and political struggles, experience as a country newspaper-life in New York, and much very readable talk about fame and farming. It is especially rich in racy and valuable anecdotes of the men of the scenes during an important period of the country's history. For circulars, address, with stamp, "1848," GLOBE PUB. CO., 617 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. [mar10-6m

A $5.00 GREENBACK
FULL VALUE SENT FREE TO ANY BOOK AGENT.
AGENTS WANTED FOR
Mathew Hale Smith's New Book,
"Sunshine and Shadow in New York."
A work replete with Anecdotes and Incidents of
LIFE IN THE GREAT METROPOLIS,
BEING A MIRROR OF NEW YORK, REFLECTING THE
Secrets of the Great City
One Agent sold 80 in one day, another sold and delivered 227 in 15 days, another 304 in 7 days. No book ever published that sells so rapidly.
IF You wish to know how fortunes are made and lost in a day; how shrewd Jews and Gentiles in Wall Street; how "Countrymen" are swindled by sharpers; how Ministers and Merchants are Blackmailed; how Dance Houses and Concert Saloons are managed; how Gambling Houses and Lotteries are conducted; how Stock Companies Originate and how the Sales Must, &c., read this work. It tells you life sketches of its noted millionaires, merchants, &c.
A large Octavo Volume, 720 pages, Fine ly Illustrated.
The largest commission given. Our 32 page circular and a $5.00 Greenback sent free on application. For full particulars and large address the sole publishers,
J. B. BURR & CO.,
feb 10-8w Hartford, Conn.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Rev. Mr. Kopp, late of Philipsburg Borough, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are respectfully requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to the undersigned.
REV. W. A. PARSAVANT, Admin.
Address, Pittsburgh, Pa. [feb3.—6t

P. JEUNET.
Watch Maker and Jeweler,
Third street, Beaver, Pa. (In room adjoining J. C. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.
apr17'68:3m.

REDUCTION IN PRICES!
J. & H. BEGGS,
—DEALERS IN—
QUEENSWARE
—AND—
House Furnishing
GOODS,
No. 124 Federal Street,
—ARE—
SELLING GOODS AT COST,
TO QUIT BUSINESS.
This is a Bona Fide Sale.
Jan 27, 1869.

NON EXPLOSIVE.
The New Light Petroleum Fluid
Gives twice the light of Carbon oil, and is safe under all circumstances.
Can Not be Exploded.
The undersigned are now manufacturing, and have for sale the New Petroleum Fluid, made by distillation, without the aid of compounds, which is gradually taking the place of Carbon Oil, in all places where introduced.
Agents wanted in every town. Send for Circular. Address,
J. J. PALMER & CO.,
No. 6 HAND STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

Beaver Ladies' Seminary.—It will open on the 5th of September next. Pupils received at every stage of advancement. In the Primary Department young boys and girls received. Young men will be taught by the Principal in his own house, but none taken as boarders.
Our purpose is to establish the reputation of the school on thorough scholarship in every branch studied. It is therefore important that pupils should be present at the opening of the school, and continue regular in their attendance.
Having had over one hundred enrolled during the past year, we hope for a large increase during the coming year.
D. H. A. M'LEAN, Principal.
aug11'68:tf.

Miscellaneous.

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly attended to. [mar10:1y

FOR SALE.—The undersigned will sell at private sale, five good family horses and two spring wagons—one for two horses, and the other for one horse. Call soon.
JOHN BORDER,
mar4-6w Beaver, Pa.

Wall Paper, Window Shades,
Patterns New,
Prices Low,
Variety Endless.
DEZOUCHE & Co.
Cor. Fifth Avenue, 112

A GOOD HIT.

Jenkins on Oil Creek—Beauty and Benzine on Bull Run—The Biggest Blow-out of the Season.

Now our brows are bound with victorious wreaths, our fierce alarms changed to merry greetings. And with oil at seven dollars a barrel on the cars, instead of mounting barbed mules to haul the greasy product from the wells, we caper nimbly in our patent leathers to the lascivious pleasings of a bass-viol.

The First Grand Hop of the season came off last night at the Benzine House, Bull Run, and the display of stamps, dry goods, jewelry, beauty and wit, laid over anything of similar character ever before attempted. This was due to the gentlemanly operators and successful dry hole owners, under whose auspices it was originated and carried out. It would be impossible for us to do justice to the scene of regal magnificence and oriental splendor that burst upon our reportorial vision when we kicked into the ball-room, with its blaze of light and beauty, by the politte and attentive usher. The entire room gleamed and glittered beneath the rays of a thousand kerosene lamps, like a fairy palace, while upon every gentle zephyr that came through the half opened windows, there came, not the scent of Mignonette, Jessamine or Frangipani, but the unmistakable and delicate perfume of petroleum refineries, tanks, cars, &c. But our business is to describe the toilettes of each fair one who graced this festive scene. Mrs. Belinda Benzine was gaudily but not neatly attired in common "drilling," it being emblematic of the manner in which her husband made his living. The dress was trimmed elaborately with delicate festoons of soapstone packing, plastered on in imitation of a Virginia worm fence—she wore no ornaments save a sprig of witch hazel in her false hair, indicating she was an "oil smeller." Miss Parraline is an eccentric single lady of uncertain age, but a high stepper, and represents the land interest of the Swindell Farm. She formerly created quite a sensation at the watering places by the magnificence of her toilettes—one dress alone costing the entire production of her farm for thirty days.

On this occasion her attire was very plain and consisted of moire antique gaiters, sprinkled with diamond powder. Her hair was moire antique than her shoes—and was fastened on to her well shaped head by brass headed, eight ounce tacks, which gave to her Websterian brow a bewitching "sout entemble."

Miss Nitro Glycerine, although a comparative stranger, attracted a considerable attention. Almost all her admirers kept at a distance, as it is rumored she is very irritable and goes off upon the slightest occasions.

The O'Mulligan sisters, as their name indicates, are of Italian descent, and all the blue of Italian skies shone from their beautiful glass eyeans they conversed about the price of oil, the proper depth at which to explode torpedoes, etc. They were dressed alike in lavender colored domestic, with stucco work in Venetian red around the lower edge. The sisters are both artists, and possess all the boldness of touch and the delicate finish of our great masters, as could be seen from the superior manner they had finished their own faces. Magnificent fresco eyebrows, seemed to shade the delicate eyelashes done in burnt sienna. A chrome, pink blush diffused an exquisite glow, which was heightened by a pair of sweet lips done in cochineal.

Miss Alicia de Rootentoot was the acknowledged belle of the ball, and was robed in heavy sweeping dress of white alpaca tulle, with a trail nineteen feet in length, upon which she carried a small poodle dog and a few intimate friends. The most startling feature of Miss R.'s toilette was her hair which was bean poled up over an imitation derrick, while a small silver bullwheel and walking beam were kept in motion by machinery concealed in her chignon. A sky blue pannier, manufactured at the Norfolk navy yard, gave an elevated and high toned appearance to the entire make up.

To the Countess Hopscotch, from the Pleasantville district, belongs the honor of possessing the most perfect and entire figure in the room.—Five millions in her own name, including 100 acres of well developed territory, without mortgage or lien. We understand the brilliant and accomplished Bill Stiggins of the Smith farm, has secured the lady's hand for ten days.

Miss Skipper was certainly the liveliest lady in the room, and skipped about like a flea in an oven, charming everybody with her wit and repartee. Her father amassed an immense fortune in cheese, and "mite" have been worth millions had he kept out of "oil," but he fell in a tank of crude a year since and was "sardined" to death. But we will skip that.

Miss Derrick wore blonde hair that was her own, as she had a receipted bill of purchase in her pocket. Her shoes were of the finest kid, and were made to order on a plaster of paris model, which spoiled their looks but gave great ease to her corns.

The celebrated (oil) Prince Stubenwist, from down the Creek, was unquestionably the finest dressed gentleman in the assemblage. A magnificent cluster pin, in sand rock setting (worth seven dollars) flashed like the head lights to a locomotive from his immaculate shirt front, which he had carefully chalked over for the occasion. Miss Tripenup was the observed of all, in a short, dress (short in the neck), of lustrous maroon velvet. Two trail bearers mounted on velocipedes carried her empress trail, which measured seven rods in length, and when dancing the double clog, the movements of these assistants were sprightly and instructive. When she smiled some of the finest dental and rubber plate work in the country was made visible.

We are unable to give accurate descriptions of each, but the above are all that come down with the collateral.

Yours, JENKINS.

EASTER ISLAND.—Considerable attention has been directed in England to a letter published in the *Hull Packet Gazette*, in reference to Easter Island, a detached spot of land in the Pacific Ocean, about 2,300 miles off the coast of Chili. The island is of volcanic origin, and, with the exception of Pitcairn's Island, is 1,500 miles from any inhabited land. When visited by Captain Cook and by La Perouse, it presented a great number of rude sculptures, which were not to be seen on a subsequent visit by Kotzebue.—The recent letter, however, written by an officer on board a British man-of-war, cruising in the South Pacific, and which visited Easter Island, alleges that a search for these sculptures was organized, and that at least 150 colossal images, 20 feet high and 9 feet wide, and weighing from 20 to 30 tons, were discovered. Most of these images have been thrown down on their faces, but in the side of a crater sixteen were found standing upright, guarding, as it were, the silent volcano. Two of the smallest of these images were removed and placed on board the ship, to be sent to the British Museum.

AT one of the young ladies' boarding schools in New York, an inducement is held out "that when parents desire it, their daughters will be introduced into the best society of the city."

NAPOLEON the Third has ordered M. Grivot, the young portrait painter, to paint full size portraits of President Johnson and General Grant, for the galleries of Versailles.—*Ex.*

THE death of Pope Pius IXth was again rumored in the English and Continental journals of Saturday, but without any general credence.

A GOOD WIFE.

BY MRS. J. F. T.

A good wife makes the poorest and most desolate home a paradise, and moulds the most negligent and indifferent husbands into tender and thoughtful companions. The influence of women—quiet, imperceptible and all persuasive—is irresistable when directed by woman's instinctive tact and affection. The clamorers for woman's rights rarely attain their object; while the meek and yielding can bind manhood with chains of roses more potent than chains of steel. The first inquiry of a woman after marriage should be—"How shall I continue the love I have inspired? How shall I preserve the heart I have won?" Endeavor to make your husband's habitation alluring to him. Let it be to him a sanctuary, to which his heart may always turn from the calamities of life. Make it repose from his cares—a shelter from the world—a home, not for his person only but for his heart. He may meet with pleasure in other houses, but let him find pleasure in his own. Should he be dejected sooth him; should he be silent and thoughtful do not heedlessly disturb him; should he be studious favor him with all practicable facilities; or should he be peevish make allowance for human nature, and by your sweetness, gentleness and good humor urge him continually to think, though he may not say it—"This woman is indeed a comfort to me; I cannot but love her, and requite such gentleness as they deserve."

Invariably adorn yourself with delicacy and modesty. These, to a man of refinement, are attractions the most highly captivating. [illegible] sites never fail to inspire disgust—let the delicacy and modesty of the bride be always, in a great degree, supported by the wife. If it be possible let your husband suppose you think him a good husband, and it will be a strong stimulus to his being so. As long as he thinks he possesses the reputation he will take some pains to deserve it; but when he has once lost his name he will be apt to abandon the reality. Cultivate and exhibit with the greatest care and constancy, cheerfulness and good humor. They give beauty to the finest face, and impart charms where charms are not. On the contrary, a gloomy, dissatisfied manner is chilling and repulsive to his feelings. He will be very apt to seek elsewhere for those smiles and that cheerfulness which he finds not in his own house.

In articles of dress study your husband's tastes. The opinion of others on this subject is of but little consequence if he approves. Particularly shun what the world calls in ridicule "curtain lectures." When you shut your door at night endeavor to shut out at the same moment all discord and contention, and look upon your chamber as a secret retreat from the vexations of the world—a shelter sacred to peace and affection. How indecorous, offensive and sinful it is for a woman to exercise authority over her husband, and to say—"I will not have it so; it shall be as I like!" But we trust the number of those who adopt this unbecoming and disgraceful manner is so small as to render it unnecessary for us to enlarge on the subject.

Be careful never to join in a jest and laugh at your husband. Conceal his faults and speak only of his merits. Shun every approach to extravagance. The want of economy has involved millions in misery. Be neat, tidy, orderly, methodical. Rise early, breakfast early, have a place for everything, and everything in its place. Few things please a man more than seeing his wife notable and clever in the management of her household. A knowledge of cookery as well as any other branch in housekeeping is indispensible in a female; and a wife should always endeavor to support with applause the character of the lady and the housewife. Let home be your empire—your world. Let it be the scene of your wishes, your thoughts, your plans, your exertions. Let it be the stage on which in the varied character of wife, of mother, and of mistress, you strive to shine. In its sober quiet scenes let your heart cast its anchor, let your feelings and pursuits all be centered. Leave to your husband the tast of distinguishing himself by his valor or his talent. Do you seek for fame at home, and let your applause be that of your servants, your children your husband, your God. That fame is the noblest which the true, loving and affectionate wife secures from among the inmates of the home circle.

A WAY-SIDE SCENE.

Riding a short time ago by stage-route from the lower to the upper end of Bucks county, we had occasion to stop at a hotel while the horses were changed. We were shown by the landlord into the dining-room, and while waiting there by the fireside and discussing between ourselves the unpleasantness of a long stage ride a circumstance occurred which diverted our attention for the time, and caused some seriousness of thought both to my companion and myself.

A young lad of probably eleven or twelve years of age came in from the bar-room with a glass in his hand, went to the cupboard and took down a box from off a high shelf; immediately afterward his mother, the landlady of the establishment, entered at another door. Addressing the boy she said, "What are you doing my son?" "Getting some sugar for me and Willie," he replied, glancing at a little fellow about three years old, who stood close at hand, with mouth and eyes expectantly open. "But what have you in the glass, Frank?" continued his mother, approaching him. "Just a little brandy, mother," said the child, holding up the glass, a full sized tumbler about one-fourth full of the liquor. "Charley gave it to me, but the old fellow would'nt give me but just this little; won't you give me some more?" he continued, his eyes brightening with the idea.—"Do mother please, won't you?" "No my child, you have enough there," was the rejoinder, in accents of total indifference. "Oh, no, I havn't, please get me a little more, won't you?" whined the boy; "there are no men in the bar-room—say, won't you, mother?" "No, Frank, now don't bother me any more, there are men in the bar; I just heard some come in," she replied, and then added, hearing a complaint from the younger boy, "give Willie some of that if he wants it you selfish fellow!" The two boys then left the room, and the mother drew a chair up to the stove, for it was a damp, chilly evening, and opened a conversation with us. We soon left to pursue our journey, but the scene we had witnessed still dwelt in our minds.

How could any mother so encourage her children in the use of such drinks?

What can temperance lecturers do toward mitigating the evils of intemperance so long as it finds encouragement at home with mothers?

And the poor misguided mothers! when will their eyes be opened to the results of such conduct? Not until those cherished children lie in drunkards' graves, led there by those who should have saved—*their mothers.*

"My friend," said Rev. Sidney Smith to a cobler who was mending his shoe, when the great wit was a poor curate in Gloucestershire, "you remind me of the sacred ordinance of matrimony." "How so?" quoth the cobler. "Because you bind two soles together in unity."

"WHAT are you writing there, my boy?" asked a fond parent the other day of his hopeful son, a shaver of ten years. "My compothition, sir." "What is the subject?" "International law, thir," replied the youthful Grotius. "But really I shall be unable to concentrate my ideas and give them relation if I am constantly interrupted in thith matter by irrelevant inquiries."

A Furtive Joke.

A good joke is told of a Mr. Sayre of Lexington, Ky.:

Mr. Sayre lisps a little, and a good story is told of him, the better for its truth. Some years since an overseer of one of his farms told him he needed some hogs on his place. Says Mr. Sayre:

"Very well; go and buy four or five thous-and pigth right away, and put them on the farm."

"The man, accustomed to obey, and that without questioning, asked:

"Shall I take the money with me to purchase with?"

"No, thir! Thend them here—I'll pay for them, or give you money to pay when you get them.

The overseer went his way, and in two weeks returned, when the following conversation took place.

"Well, Mr. Sayre, I cant's got that many pigs. I have ridden all over the country, all about, and can buy but between eight and nine hundred.

"Eight or nine hundred what?"

"Eight or nine hundred pigs."

"Eight or nine hundred pigth! Who told you to buy that many pigth? Are you a fool?"

"You told me to buy them two weeks since. I have tried to do it."

"Eight or nine hundred pigth? I never told you any thuth thing!"

"But you did; you told me to go and buy four or five thousand pigs."

"I didn't do no thuth thing! I told you to go and buy four or five thows and their little pigth and you have done it I should think!"

Mr. Sayre had pork to sell next fall.

ELOQUENCE.—A certain political speaker closed his address, in behalf of his party with the following florid peroration: "Build a worm fence around a winter's supply of summer weather; skim the clouds from the sky with a tea spoon; catch a thunderbolt in a bladder; break a hurricane to harness; ground sluice an earthquake; bake h—ll in an ice house; lasso an avalanche; pin a diaper on the crater of an active volcano; hive all the stars in a nail keg; hang the ocean on a grape vine to dry; put the sky to soak in a gourd; unbuckle the belly-band of eternity, and paste "to let" on the sun and moon; but never, sir never for a moment, sir, delude yourself with the idea that any ticket or party can beat our candidates."

"I HAVE come for my umbrella," said the lender of one of those articles to his friend.

"Can't help that," exclaimed the borrower. "Don't you see that I am going out with it?"

"Well, yes," replied the lender, astonished at such outrageous impudence, "yes, but—but what am I to do?"

"Do?" replied the other, as he threw up the top and walked of, "Do as I did—borrow one."

A CONTEMPORARY says: "Never chase your hat when it blows off in a gale of wind; just stand still, and you will see half a dozen persons in pursuit of it. When one has captured it, walk leisurely toward him, receive it with grateful acknowledgements, and put it on your head. He will invariably act as though you had done him a favor."

WHAT is the difference between accepted and rejected lovers? Why the accepted kisses the misses, and the rejected misses the kisses.

ROSSEAU says that "to write a good love letter you ought to begin without knowing what you mean to say, and finish without knowing what you have said."

AFFECTED young lady, seated in a rocking-chair and reading the bible, exclaims: "Mother, here is a grammatical error in the bible!" Mother, lowering her spectacles and approaching the reader in a very scrutinizing attitude, says: "K ill it! kill it!"

BREVITIES.

—Stanton is still in ill health.

—Bonnets are to be still smaller.

—Boocher approves of nine-pins.

—General Sickles is in Washington.

—They now call G. F. T. a train run by gas.

—Canada railways are much obstructed with snow.

—Kentucky's last production is hogs with mule's hoofs.

—The New York Star has appeared in an enlarged form.

—Erie is going to celebrate St. Patrick's day.

—Williamsport rejoices in two velocipedes.

—Scranton is to have a velocipede school.

—The Methodists are having a great "revival" at Altoona.

—New York boasts an anti cat society.

—The Popo is said to work ten hours daily.

—Mow Jersey has over 6,000 Sons of Temperance.

—A Paris paper promises to give a ball to its new subscribers.

—Jersey City refuses to exempt church property from taxation.

—Never before were the opera balls in Paris so wickid as this year.

—Portland, Me., is to have a Social Sicience Association of its own.

—A telegraph from Washington to New Orleans is wanting at the South.

—The United States Minister at Hayti is not popular with Salnave.

—Large beds of mineral paint have been discovered in Tennessee.

—Gen. McClellan has one hundred men at work on the Stevens battery.

—Berks county is infested with a gang of thieves.

—"Old Pluto" is the latest rebel nickname for Senator Brownlow.

—Plowing has already commenced in some parts of Chester Co.

—A comet, superior in size and lustre to Encke's, is nightly expected.

—Missouri has produced a big kind of corn, sixty ears of which make a bushel.

—In Cincinnati velocipedes rent for fifty cents an hour.

—Columbus, Ky., indulges in regular target shooting on Sunday.

—Wolf scalps cost Ontario $580 last year.

—Admiral Farragut has the rheumatism.

—New York is getting exercised again about swill milk.

—Chicago keeps 2,000 drinking saloons open on Sunday.

—The Chinese papers call California the Golden Mountain.

—The Vatican Palace at Rome contains thirteen thousand chambers.

—The Kuklux Klan in Lauderdale county, Ala., has been disbanded.

—The New Orleans Picayune notes a great revival of business in that city.

—Senator Saulsbury broke his leg by a fall, in Washington, Saturday night.

—Hartford wants more dwelling houses.

—Vieuxtemps is actually coming next year.

—Navigation will open on the Schuylkill Canal on the first of March.

—The Reading Eagle boasts of having a hen's egg measuring 8 by 6½ inches.

—London has six lady theatre managers.

—New York denies having a vigilance committee.

—Hartford, Conn., has grown rich on insurance.

—Harrisburgers generally ignored St. Valentine day this year.

—The Pittsburg gymnasium is made free to all reporters of the press.

—The Paris magnates of fashion decree that the chignon must go out.

—The Kentucky Legislature is discussing a bill to prohibit the marriage of first cousins.

—Gen. Stoneman lately made removals from and appointments to office in a single day.

—Nearly half the town of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, was burned on the 24th ult.

—Two feet of snow fell on Friday night at Belfast, Me., and travel and the mails are delayed.

—A bottomless pit has just been found in Tennessee. A good opening for Andy Johnson.

—A bill is soon to be presented to the N. Y. Legislature to prevent the sale o lottery tickets and policies.

The N. Y. State Senate refused to rescind its action recommending Horace Greely for Minister to England.

The contact has been awarded for building the water-works at Lock Haven, Pa.

—The Illinois, Missouri and Iowa State fairs are to be held all at the same time in Keokuk.

—The Richmond Examiner says Gen Lee is not in favor of the new movement in Virginia.

—It is reported that the water will be let into the Delaware and Hudson canal about the first of March.

—In some parts of Missouri the peach crop is said to have been injured, but other fruits seem to promise well.

—A woman in North English, Iowa county, advertises herself as an "Attorneyess at law."

—It is estimated that about fifty thousand books have been written relating to America.

—A new crop of counterfeit twenty-five and fifty cent scrip is said to have been put in circulation.

—St. Valentine's day was a big thing in Vicksburg, Mississippi. Over 5,000 were sold by the dealers.

—A seventy-five pound nugget, one-third gold, was lately found in an Oregon mine.

—A resolution is before the Wisconsin Legislature to submit the women suffrage question to a popular vote.

—Velocipedes are beginning to catch fits from medical men. They claim that the bicycle causes abscesses and malformations.

—Twenty-four colored people of Portland, Me., have applied to the Colinization Society for passages to Liberia the coming spring.

—The Florida ladies, it is said, divide their time between raising oranges and shooting alligators.

—An "unpleasantness" is said to have arisen between General Grant and Col. Badeau, of his staff.

—Memphis wants a new jail, but refuses to appropriate the money for it, because it can't trust the tax collectors.

—Prof. Goldwin Smith, of Cornell University, read the first paper before the American Social Science Association in Albany on Wednesday.

—Mr. Geo. W. M'Clintock, of Sharon, owns a calf eighteen months old which weighs 1,700 pounds.

—Several trapping and hunting expeditions are fitting out in San Francisco for Alaska.

—New York has Cuban Ladies' Aid Societies, which labor in the behalf of the Cuban revolution.

—Fossil bones and teeth of an enormous size, have been exhumed in various parts of Montana territory.

—Brigham Young forbids the faithful having anything to do with planchette—a young Mormon lady having been found in an insensible condition from operating with it.

—A man applied for a license at Columbus, Indiana, the other day, and when asked the woman's name, said he'd "be doggoned if he hadn't forgot it."

—"Ma, if you will give me an apple I will be good." "No, my child, you must not be good for pay; you must be good for nothing."

—A trained elephant attempted to stop a railroad train near Mirzapore, India. Eleven cars were thrown from the track, but the elephant was killed.

—The strike among the boys at the Shenango Iron Works at New Castle has ended, and the boys have gone back to work at the old rates.

—Two editors of Houston, Texas, got to shooting at each other last week, and one of them killed a small boy standing near.

—The compulsory education bill before the Wisconsin Legislature is meeting with strong opposition throughout the State.

—One of the fashion writers of Paris says that if folks desire to see the extreme of fashion they must procure an invitation to one of General Dix's Saturday receptions.

—The Chicago Post says: "Watts is to be revised so as to read, 'How sharper than Miss Anna E. Dickinson's tongue is it to have a thankless child.'"

—It is said that one hundred and twenty velocipede patents have been applied for already in this country. One hundred caveats, in addition to the above, are also on file.

—A young lady in Erie was recently using a hot flat iron in connection with the mysterious business of crimping her front hair. She let it slip and it crimped a strip of skin off her face from the top of her forehead to her chin.

—An advertising wagon in New York carries a large bell, which tolls solemnly as the concern goes through the streets.

—A writer in "Good Words" says: "In family affection and feminine chastity, Ireland can challenge the world to equal her."

—Some one in Ohio wants to make a velocipede to run on one rail of a railroad, and thinks it can be propelled at the rate of a hundred miles an hour.

—The Hudson river steamer Mary Powell, said to be the fastest river steamer in the United States, was lately sold to an Albany firm for $180,000.

—President Johnson's admirers in Nashville are to give him a reception upon his arrival there, when the hero of Greenville is expected to make a speech and "define his views."

—The bathing police of Dieppe are warned not to seize an imperilled lady by the hair, as heretofore, since that appendage frequently remains in the grasp of the would-be rescuer.

—In the streets of Boston they drive their velocipedes so fast that, as the Sunday Times says, every collision results in the total disappearance of both riders and machines. No fragments are ever found.

—The snow is at the depth of five feet in and about the White and Franconia mountains, and the lumbermen are obliged to desert the swamps and take out their teems.

—Ritchie, the desperado who killed the Sheriff of Pickens county, Georgia last month, was overtaken in Tennessee and himself killed. In his final struggle however, he succeeded in destroying two of his pursuers.

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after Dec. 21st, 1868, Trains will leave Pittsburgh (Fifth Avenue Station) as follows:

No. 1 (Fast Line) Express Mail, at 8.00 A. M. Arrive at Fort Wayne at 2.45 P. M., Chicago at 9.10 P. M.

No. 2 (Day Express) at 12.30 P. M. Arrive at Fort Wayne at 7.15 P. M., Chicago at 2.00 A. M.

No. 3 (Night Express) at 8.00 P. M. Arrive at Fort Wayne at 3.00 A. M., Chicago at 8.00 A. M.

No. 4 (Mail) at 4.00 P. M. Arrive at Fort Wayne at 11.00 P. M., Chicago at 6.00 A. M.

No. 5 (Pacific Express) at 11.00 P. M. Arrive at Fort Wayne at 6.00 A. M., Chicago at 1.00 P. M.

No. 6 (Fast Line) Express Mail, at 2.00 A. M. Arrive at Fort Wayne at 10.45 A. M., Chicago at 5.30 P. M.

No. 7 (Accommodation) at 8.00 A. M. Arrive at Fort Wayne at 5.00 P. M.

No. 8 (Accommodation) at 5.00 P. M. Arrive at Fort Wayne at 2.00 A. M.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 run daily. Nos. 7 and 8 run daily, except Sunday.

Through tickets to all points West, Northwest and Southwest, can be had at the Company's Office, No. 110 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

Baggage checked through.

J. D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Pittsburgh	8.00AM	12.30PM	4.00PM	11.00PM
Rochester	9.10	1.50	5.20	12.30AM
Salem	9.35	2.15	5.45	1.00
Alliance	11.10	3.55	7.20	2.45
Wooster	12.05PM	4.50	8.10	3.45
Mansfield	1.25	6.10	9.30	5.05
Crestline	2.45	7.30	10.50	6.30
Galion	3.00AM	7.45	11.05	6.45
Bucyrus	3.20	8.05	11.25	7.05
Upper Sandusky	4.05	8.50	12.10PM	7.50
Forest	4.30	9.15	12.35	8.15
Lima	5.10	9.55	1.15	8.55
Van Wert	6.05	10.50	2.10	9.50
Fort Wayne	8.00	12.45PM	4.00	11.45
Columbia	8.30	1.15	4.30	12.15AM
Warsaw	9.15	2.00	5.15	1.00
Plymouth	10.00	2.45	6.00	1.45
Chicago	12.30PM	5.15	8.30	4.15

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Chicago	8.00AM	12.30PM	4.00PM	11.00PM
Plymouth	10.30	3.00	6.30	1.30AM
Warsaw	11.15	3.45	7.15	2.15
Columbia	11.30	4.00	7.30	2.30
Fort Wayne	12.30PM	5.00	8.30	3.30
Van Wert	2.25	6.55	10.25	5.25
Lima	3.20	7.50	11.20	6.20
Forest	3.55	8.25	11.55	6.55
Upper Sandusky	4.20	8.50	12.20AM	7.20
Bucyrus	4.35	9.05	12.35	7.35
Crestline	5.00	9.30	1.00	8.00
Mansfield	6.25	10.55	2.25	9.25
Wooster	7.45	12.15PM	3.45	10.45
Orrville	8.15	12.45	4.15	11.15
Massillon	8.45	1.15	4.45	11.45
Canton	9.00	1.30	5.00	12.00
Alliance	10.05	2.35	6.05	1.05
Salem	11.15	3.45	7.15	2.15
Rochester	11.40	4.10	7.40	2.40
Pittsburgh	1.00	5.30	9.00	3.30

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 4.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 8.30 a. m.; arr. at Youngstown, 12.45 p. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leave Youngstown, 4.30 p. m.; New Castle, 5.10 p. m.; arrives at Allegheny, 10.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 6.45 p. m.; arrives New Castle, 7.05 p. m.; Youngstown, 9.30 p. m.

F. E. MYERS, *General Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 21st, 1868, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Cleveland	8.30AM	12.10PM	.....	3.35PM
Euclid Street	8.41	12.21	.....	3.46
Hudson	9.45	1.14	.....	4.38
Ravenna	10.15	1.45	.....	5.08
Alliance	11.15	2.37	.....	6.01
Bayard	11.53	3.14	.....	.....
Wellsville	1.30PM	4.15	.....	7.30AM
Smith's Ferry	3.30	5.08	2.13	7.30

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	.....	Accom
Wellsville	6.30AM	4.15PM	.....	.....
Bayard	10.25	8.09	.....	6.10
Alliance	11.15	8.55	.....	6.50
Ravenna	12.04PM	9.34	.....	7.30
Hudson	12.30	10.03	.....	8.45
Euclid Street	1.46	7.49	.....	10.03
Cleveland	2.00	8.00	.....	11.00

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Exp's	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Bellair	6.00AM	1.50PM	11.18AM	.....
Cadiz	6.40	2.30PM	12.05	.....
Steubenville	7.35	3.05	12.55PM	.....
Wellsville	8.55	4.40	2.50	7.00AM
Smith's Ferry	9.30	5.08	3.13	7.30
Beaver	9.50	5.40	3.30	8.00
Pittsburgh	11.00	6.45	4.30	9.45

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Pittsburgh	6.15AM	3.10PM	6.45PM	8.30PM
Rochester	7.35	4.10	8.53	9.48
Beaver	7.55	4.30	9.05	9.50
Smith's Ferry	8.18	4.53	9.50	10.15
Wellsville	9.45	6.20	7.30	9.05
Steubenville	9.45	6.30	8.14	.....
Bridgeport	10.05	6.40	8.7	.....
Bellair	11.05	6.50	9.30	.....

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves.	Arrives
No. Philadelphia, 6.50 a. m.	Bayard, 9.55 a. m.
Bayard, 12.30 m.	N. Philadelphia, 3.00am

F. E. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

New Advertisements.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE!

Rochester, Pa.

By COE & DARRAGH

WHERE MAY BE FOUND

Family Groceries and Provisions, Flour, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Oil, Pure Cider Vinegar, Syrups, Molasses, Salt, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars, Queensware, Willow-ware, Wooden-ware, and everything in their line, and they hope by strict attention to business, to merit a

LIBERAL SHARE OF THE PATRONAGE.

N.B.—All kinds of Country Produce taken at the market price.

COE & DARRAGH.

Rochester Oct. 1st, 1867—oct3'67:1y

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE

LATEST STYLES,

For Fall and Winter wear.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER:

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH,
BRIDGEWATER, PA.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for spring and summer wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.

GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER,
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER, PA.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of Isaac Bestwick and Jacob Bestwick, Bankrupts.

Western District of Pennsylvania, ss.

Warrant in bankrupt has been issued by said Court against the estate of Isaac Bestwick and Jacob Bestwick, of the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, in said District adjudged bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at New Brighton, Pa., in said District, on the first day of April, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock, p. m., at the office of Joseph B. Donley, or his successor, (Huron House), one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District.

THOS. A. ROWLEY
U. S. Marshal for said District.

march6'69

AMARANTH Lodge No. 294, I. O. O. F. meets every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, at Rochester, in Cobb's Hall. [feb20:tf

Farmers Take Notice.—The undersigned having placed their Grist Mill in thorough repair with new Bolts, &c., and having secured the services of Wm. Sedgley, our old miller, and late of the Ludgvey mill, we are prepared to warrant all work and give the largest turn out of any mill west of the mountains.

Come one, come all, and try us.

LUMBER, SHINGLES AND LATH,

as cheap as the cheapest.

J. & E. DARRAGH,
Rochester Mills, Beaver Co., Pa.
oct17:3m

Medical.

DR. LIGHTHILL, who has established a permanent office at the Mansion House, Pittsburgh, Pa., where he can be daily consulted on

DEAFNESS, CATARRH, ASTHMA,

Diseases of the Ear, Bronchitis, Affections of Voice, Consumption, and all diseases of the

Throat and Lungs.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DR. LIGHTHILL REQUIRES TO SEE HIS PATIENTS BY APPOINTMENT. TREATMENT BEING MILD AND PLEASANT, CAN BE APPLIED AT HOME.

DR. LIGHTHILL

ON

CATARRH.

Among civilized communities there is no disease more prevalent, more universal, offensive more productive of discomfort, or more liable to give rise to a variety of distressing and dangerous complications than Catarrh. In its progressive stages of development, the senses of smell and taste are frequently lost, hearing and sight often suffer severe injury, Throat Affections, Asthma and Bronchial Complaints are successfully produced, and Consumption is almost its inevitable result.

Catarrh usually manifests itself at first in the cavity of the nose, but spreading beyond its primary seat, it soon penetrates into every cell, crevice and cavity of the head with which the nasal passages communicate, and at length becomes diffused over the entire extent of the muco-pulmonary tract.

The earliest, most prominent and characteristic features of Catarrh is a discharge from the head consisting sometimes of a clear acrid fluid, but often of a thick purulent yellow or greenish yellow matter, which is usually accreted in excessive abundance, and assumes a very fetid odor. This purulent substance is discharged as a thick offensive fluid, or in hard flakes through the nostrils or throat, and frequently by both channels.

In many instances the discharge is of a very tenacious or gummy character, adhering to the diseased membrane with glue-like tenacity, and is removable only with great difficulty. This fact is more particularly noticed on rising in the morning, because during sleep the purulent secretion hardens and accumulates with greater facility.

The efforts to relieve the head, at those times, by hawking or blowing the nose, are, therefore frequently most distressing to the one affected, and most disagreeable to those around him. Often they have to be so violent and persistent that the lungs and chest become strained and sore; nausea, retching and even vomiting ensues, and severe headache or dizziness usually follows, and augments the general distress. In some cases even the most powerful efforts may fail to clear the head until some acid or stimulant is swallowed, after which the viscid secretion becomes somewhat softened, and is then discharged more readily.

Again, the offensive matter concerts into dry, hard masses of crusts, which obstruct breathing and are very difficult to detach, their dislodgment often requiring the most violent efforts. Sometimes these incrustations come away in small hard lumps, or fragments of a deep green tint, but occasionally broad and flat casts of notable size are expelled, on which traces of blood may at times be observed. This condition is very liable to run on to serious ulcerations, involving a loss of the bony structure of the nose, and a subsequent flattening of that organ.

In cases where the discharge is copious, and of a loose and fluid character, it frequently disturbs the sufferer's rest by the necessity of frequent expectoration, because the purulent fluid is not usually more apt to run into the throat, when as during sleep the head is thrown back. Should expectoration be neglected, as may occasionally happen during heavy sleep, the invalid is startled from his rest by a sensation of choking, caused by the filling up of the throat with the accumulated secretion from the head.

The nasal membrane is usually very much thickened and congested, causing the nose to be stopped up sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other, and often on both, giving rise to a disagreeable stuffy sensation in the head, and occasionally to violent paroxysms of sneezing.

The thickened condition of the mucous membrane, and the collection of the purulent matter in the nasal canals, interferes with respiration through the nose, and obliges persons so affected to breathe through the open mouth, a practice very deleterous at all times, but more particularly so during sleep, which under such circumstances is always restless and accompanied with a heavy surging sound.

A feeling of fullness, heat, irritation, soreness or pain is generally experienced in the nostrils near the root of the nose as well as in the upper part of the throat, above and behind the soft palate, and headache is rarely altogether absent. A distressing sensation of heavy weight or compression is usually complained of over the forehead, and especially in the region immediately above and between the eyes. Sometimes pain is obstinately fixed in some particular part, as in the temple, on the top of the head, at the back of the neck, or behind the orbits, and occasionally manifests itself in the face, of so severe a character that it is frequently mistaken for neuralgia.

The voice is generally affected and becomes hoarse, muffled, weak or uneven, and assumes a nasal character or an unpleasant sniffling quality. Cough of variable severity is not unfrequently one of the symptoms and results of Catarrh.

The breath is usually tainted,